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THREE CENTS

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WET FORCES SAID TO BE MOBILIZING FOR DECISIVE TEST

Attack on Prohibition Is Proposed Through National Parties—States' Rights Plea Not Distasteful to the Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments of recent weeks have convinced the prohibition forces in Washington and throughout the country that they have a vigorous fight on their hands. Prohibition leaders who have been watching the trend of affairs realize that the liquor forces in all parts of the country are organizing for battle at the national conventions against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Within the last few days, officials prominent in the councils of both the Republican and the Democratic national committees have admitted that the question of enforcement would come up for discussion at Chicago, and also at San Francisco. Already the organized liquor forces have formulated their program. Plans have been carefully camouflaged, because they realize that only a strategical attack on the Administration has any chance of success. For this reason they will work along the following lines:

1. Under guise of the "states rights" doctrine, which many politicians of the Democratic Party have repeatedly and persistently declared for, an effort will be made to cast doubt on the power of the federal authorities to enforce the prohibition amendment without concurrent action by the state governments.

In the congressional elections of November, many candidates will run on a wet ticket and pledge themselves to bring about the modification of the prohibition amendment, using the phrase "light wine and beer" as the entering wedge in an effort to destroy the entire prohibition structure.

Program Mapped Out

This is the way the liquor campaign looks to prohibition leaders here. It is pointed out that a plank for "states rights" will be the indirect expression of an avowed intention to demoralize the effects of the federal government to enforce the dry law.

Within the Democratic Party, in particular, plans are being matured for such a declaration of purpose. Politicians who would not dare to make a direct assault on the amendment or oppose the enforcement of the Volstead Act, see in such a plank an opportunity to cater to the wet vote in such states as New Jersey, for instance, which is now claiming coequal power with the federal government over the question of enforcement, and also in the determination of "alcoholic content."

The importance of the "states rights" question is borne out by the fact that the liquor cases now pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States largely depend on the interpretation of the phrase "concurrent powers."

Mr. Hughes' View

Charles E. Hughes, former Justice of the Supreme Court, construed these words in his brief as follows:

"If the intent had been to provide that the traffic should be prohibited, but that the prohibition should not be enforced in any state except by the law of the state or with the consent of the state, it is difficult to see why the amendment should have been made."

That this prohibition was established by an amendment to the federal Constitution, sufficiently indicates intention to make the subject to which the prohibition applies a matter of national concern; and, as the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was thus made a matter of national concern, it is impossible to conclude that it was intended that the Nation was to be denied authority to enforce the prohibition except with the consent of the states. It is equally impossible to suppose that the authority of the Nation should be overridden in case of conflict between national and state legislation."

Considerable interest attaches to the fact that Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, who is assuming greater political prominence with the approach of the Democratic National Convention, has placed particular stress on the need of retrenching the democracy on the "states rights" line. It is a matter of common knowledge that prominent Democratic leaders, like Vice-President Marshall, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, are favorably inclined toward a modification, if not a direct onslaught on the amendment, in San Francisco.

Opposing Influences

President Wilson's position is not definitely known, but as a general rule "White House attachés" who have been credited with having considerable influence with the chief executives are known to be very closely identified with Edward L. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, the foremost protagonist of the wet forces.

The influence of William Jennings Bryan, backed by national sentiment, is, however, not lost on the politicians, and the best that they will probably be able to do is to adopt some sort of

plank declaring for personal liberty and states rights, which will offer some sort of inducement to wet hopes, but at the same time be sufficiently cryptic to be susceptible to any interpretation.

There are indications that the old adherents of the doctrines propagated by the German-American Alliance are once more raising their heads and running true to style in forming an alignment with the brewers. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah who took a prominent part in the investigation which led to disbanding of the hyphenated body, professes to see signs of rerudescence.

Whatever be the facts as to the revival of the discredited organization under one name or another, it is taken granted here that hyphenated politicians everywhere are preparing to rally round the liquor standard bearers.

MINERS TO OPPOSE NEW WAGES OFFER

South Wales Conference Decides to Vote Against Government Proposal—No General Decision Among English Miners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A conference of South Wales miners' delegates at Cardiff yesterday unanimously decided to accept the executive council's recommendations to workers to vote against the government wages offer in the forthcoming national ballot.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners' federation has also recommended members to vote against acceptance of the government offer.

Miners in the Notts coalfields, by a majority of nearly 11,000 on a ballot of 14,000 have decided to tender 14 days' notice in support of the demand for a revision of haulage-workers' wages.

While the Yorkshire miners' council has not made any recommendation to the men in regard to the government's offer, Mr. Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and chairman of the Yorkshire Association, stated that Yorkshire officials who had been engaged in the negotiations strongly recommended men to vote in favor of accepting the offer.

Miners Advised to Accept

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The executive committee of the Durham Miners Association have decided to advise members to accept the government's proposal regarding the wages question. Ballot papers will be issued in the course of the next few days and the men's leaders believe the vote will be strongly in favor of acceptance.

Transport Workers Accept Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The National Transport Workers Federation has intimated to the Ministry of Labor its acceptance of the report of Lord Shaw's court of inquiry into the dockers' wages. It is hoped that a meeting of the national council of port labor employers will be held on Wednesday next.

Scottish Miners' Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Friday)—John Robertson, M.P., presided over a largely attended conference of Scottish miners here today, when it was agreed to accept the recommendation of the Scottish executive to advise the miners of Scotland to reject the government's wage offer. Ballot papers have been issued and voting takes place next week.

Cardroom Workers Ask Increase

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Lancashire Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation tabled a new wages demand today asking for double wages over the 1914 rates with 75 per cent added. This is a net increase of 300 per cent over the pre-war rates.

Portuguese Strike Settled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The Portuguese postal and telegraph strike was settled on Wednesday and all services have been resumed. The staffs are now busily dealing with the accumulation of three weeks' correspondence. Parliament reopened on Wednesday to discuss ratification of the Peace Treaty.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OVER RUHR QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Germany is apparently still intent upon the reinforcement of her troops in the Ruhr regions, since Dr. von Mayer had another interview with Alexander Millerand, the Premier, today. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a new note was presented to the Premier. The French view, as expressed in practically all the newspapers, is that Germany has plenty of troops there for legitimate purpose, and that she is anxious to show that the Treaty can be set aside as circumstances dictate.

OVERTURES WERE MADE BY PACKERS

Result Was the Consent Decree, Says Attorney-General Palmer—Big Profits Cited by Broker Dealing in Packers' Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether the attorney-general got anything but promises when he made his famous agreement with the packers, was a doubt on which several members of the House Agriculture Committee, before which Mr. Palmer appeared yesterday morning, based their questions.

Mr. Palmer maintained that he had acted in such a manner as to obtain what he believed then and still believes for the good of the public. He came to the conclusion that the chances of criminal conviction were doubtful, in view of the history of the law.

Mr. Palmer said that, after studying the reports of the Federal Trade Commission and employing lawyers to make a special investigation, he decided that the packers were entitled to a vindication or the government to judgment.

Control of Food Lines

The investigation demonstrated that, even with a practical monopoly of the supplies of meat in the country, the price could not be controlled by the defendants without the control of substitute foods," he said; "that if meat prices advanced out of proportion to those of other substitute foods, the consuming public manifested a tendency to turn to such substitutes. To prevent this it is charged that the defendants sought to control the nation's supply of fish, vegetables, fruit, cereals, milk, poultry, eggs, cheese, and other substitutes. Attempts to monopolize these," Mr. Palmer asserted, "had resulted in complete control of substitute food lines, and largely exclusive railway privilege with which to build up their own business."

"In summation, I believe that the ultimate solution of this problem is to be obtained by assuring equal opportunity in transportation, equal opportunity in the location of manufacturing sites and of terminal sites, and the limitation of the activities of these businesses. In this situation I believe that the minor meat packing establishments and the hundreds of other food preservers could successfully expand their interstate activities and that local slaughter would increase with economic gain to the community, and all through continued competition constantly improve our manufacturing and distributing processes to the advantage of both producer and consumer."

Overtures by Packers

Mr. Palmer explained while he was seeking more evidence, and grand jury action was pending in Chicago, the packers made overtures which led to his conference with them; the result of which was the consent decree under which the attorney-general alleged that the packers have been taken out of every business except that of the butcher and that they have been individually and collectively restrained from joining in unlawful trade practices.

The attorney-general declared he had said nothing of what his position would be in regard to legislation, but that personally he would like to see the consent decree carried out, because he believed that it was a long step forward. The packers maintained a big benevolent autocracy, but he preferred the democracy of free competition, even if it seemed less efficient.

The suggestion of J. N. Tincher (R.), Representative from Kansas, R., Representative from Kansas, there was read into the record a statement in regard to the packers from a recent issue of "The Woman Citizen," which Mr. Palmer said he would like to have submitted to the Department of Justice for its consideration.

Stock Brokers' Circular

The article in question was a circular sent out by a firm of brokers dealing actively in the stock of the packers. In part it read:

"Swift & Co. appears to us like that most delightful fruit, a peach. We might suppose that the pit, or seed part of the fruit, is the packing industry, represented in the public mind by the name Swift & Co., while the delightful part of the fruit is represented by the various subsidiaries which were primarily entered into to dispose of the varied by-products."

The circular further states that "segregations of the various companies will continue to be made because Swift & Co. have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the segregations, and because there being a sentiment in congressional corridors to 'pick' on the big packers, it behoves them to distribute their choicest assets before that aggression becomes harmful to their financial interests or their successful operation."

Big Profits Cited

"It would seem, therefore, that the logical thing for such an able management as Swift & Co., has demonstrated itself to be in the past, would be to put its house in such good order that it could hand over to the political interests the packing end of the business, but stripped of all profitable by-product enterprises."

The meat of the peach is divided into sections and shows that already under the new name of Libby, McNeil & Libby, with a result of net profit to stockholders of \$18 a share, plus dividends; the South American and Australian department have become the Swift International, with a net profit to stockholders of \$48 a share, plus dividends, and the leather department has become the National Leather Company with a net profit of \$16 a share."

The circular names others that will probably be segregated soon, cites the

big profits made, some times 89 per cent, and urges readers to buy stock without delay.

The members of the committee read this with interest in view of the segregations likely to occur as a result of the consent decree approved so highly by the Attorney-General.

Report by Mr. Hoover

He Saw in the Packing Industry a "Dangerous Domination"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, issued a statement yesterday in which the regret of the State Department is expressed for the picketing before the British Embassy, which began during the morning and in which a number of women sympathizers of the movement for independence in Ireland participated, carrying banners reflecting upon Great Britain's course with regard to Ireland. The statement by Mr. Colby follows:

"The State Department deeply regrets the demonstration before the Embassy today. As to the true nature and extent of the demonstration we are not at the moment fully informed. I can say that the government will, without delay, take effective measures to perform its duty of hospitable courtesy to the British Embassy and to preserve its own dignity against conduct which tends in the least degree to a breach of that courtesy to the representatives of a friendly power."

Parade to the Capitol

On Thursday a group of women, perhaps 25 or 30 in number, marched from the White House down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol bearing banners demanding recognition of Irish independence. The paraders were headed by Mrs. Thomas K. Corleese of New York. They were not admitted to the White House grounds, and on arrival at the Capitol were required to stack their banners at the edge of the Capitol grounds before they were allowed to proceed farther. The largest banner demanded abrogation of all treaties between this country and Great Britain until Ireland's independence is recognized. On the way down Pennsylvania Avenue the women gave out circulars denouncing Great Britain and at the Senate Office Building they interviewed a number of senators. The women said they had authentic information that Great Britain was contemplating massacres in Ireland beginning on Monday.

The women who undertook the picketing of the Embassy, yesterday were of the same group. A motor car drove up to the Embassy building at Connecticut Avenue and N. Street about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and two young women began marching up and down with banners. Their names were given as Mrs. James Walsh and Mrs. Harry Walker, both of New York.

The women, who said that they were all United States citizens, representing various professions in all parts of the country, repeated their allegations that massacres would begin in Ireland next week and said that their aim was to forestall them. It was their intention, they said, to continue the picketing indefinitely.

Court Decisions Conflict

The picketing of the White House by suffragists a year or more ago resulted in numerous arrests, and court decisions given in these cases were somewhat conflicting. The suffrage pickets now contend that the courts vindicated them of any charges of law breaking.

It was reported yesterday that the district commissioners felt that in view of the suffrage precedent there was nothing they could do on their own initiative unless the women caused a disturbance. Police officials took the names and addresses of the women, who said that large delegations were on their way from numerous cities to keep up the program. The police captain of the precinct felt that he could not act so long as the women kept moving and did not make speeches unless he received a com-

manded amid some excitement.

Three generals testified to the pure patriotism always expressed by Mr. Caillaux in his conversations.

It is now understood that the hearing of witnesses is finished and that after the Easter holidays, there remains only the speeches for the prosecution and the defense, which will, however, take some time.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—King George approves the following appointments: Sir L. Worthington Evans, as Minister without Portfolio, succeeds G. N. Barnes; James Ian Macpherson as Minister of Pensions, succeeding Sir L. Worthington Evans; Lieut.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, former Chief of the Department of Overseas Trade, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeding Mr. Macpherson.

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TURKISH POLICY OF FRANCE CENSURED

Prominent Greek Authority Maintains That France Has Sacrificed Greece and Armenia to Demands of French Financiers

The following article, presenting the Greek view of a complex situation, was prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a well-known Greek authority on near eastern affairs.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The letter of President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock in which French foreign policy was not dealt with in very laudatory terms, has been variously commented on by the press in the United States. It has been generally conceded that French foreign policy is not, of course, one of which Frenchmen may feel very proud. But it has been argued that the President has sinned against diplomatic etiquette in having called spades spades, when he could have pretended not to see what the Quai d'Orsay is doing as one of the great arbiters of the destinies of nations.

The French press and the Quai d'Orsay in a chorus of dismay that scents of studied unanimity, has appealed to the jury of the world, claiming an alibi. The legal Gallic mind has sidetracked the issue raised by the President in his letter to Senator Hitchcock. The outcry was raised at Paris against the pro-German attitude of the President. For, how else should the world explain the unmerited accusation of the innocent government of Millerand as militaristic? Will the world tolerate the imputation that France's foreign policy is imperialistic because it seeks protection against new German perils on the Rhine?

Issue Raised Unanswerable

In reality, the issue raised by the President is unanswerable. The President's accusation had no relation to the legitimate rights of France to insure herself against a new German aggression. It touched upon the attitude of France to the Turkish Treaty. And, on that subject, there is no dissenting voice among the jurymen of the world that the Quai d'Orsay is preeminently imperialistic. Now, foreign policies seldom represent the will of the peoples, even in democratic countries. In most cases they are the offsprings of a number of gentlemen sitting around green tables, over which flutter not the voices, and the longings and aspirations of the peoples, but the imposing influence of political and financial interests. The foreign policy of France, so far as the Near East is concerned, must be characterized quite frankly as a policy of greed.

French Promises to Armenians

When British forces were struggling to sweep back the Turks in Mesopotamia, French statesmen, scholars, and journalists aroused in the desperate hearts of destitute Armenians hopes for a better day, for an independent Armenia, and for the removal of Turkish oppression from Armenian lands.

Inspired by such solemn promises given in the name of France, the Armenians withheld all the murderous attacks of the Turks, and strengthened the armies of General Allenby with many valiant Armenians from America.

Mr. Venizelos risked, not only his own career, but also the very existence of Greece, when, during the first battle of the Marne, he telegraphed to President Poincaré that Greece was ready to win or perish with France. Mr. Venizelos, later, revolted against the King, and risked a civil war in his flight to Salonica to assist General Sarrail's forces in Macedonia. In order to satisfy even the most extravagant ambitions of the bankers of Paris for a victory over the Reds of Russia, in the hope of regaining their millions in Russian loans, Mr. Venizelos uncomplainingly ordered Greek divisions to accompany French troops at Odessa.

In May of last year, Signor Orlando, in revenge for allied failure to give Italy the Adriatic, ordered Italian vessels to land troops at Smyrna. France hastened to accede to President Wilson's plan of sending Greek troops to anticipate Italian occupation. And for nearly one year Greece has held that Province, having frustrated Italian vengeance, to find now that Quai d'Orsay desires to give Smyrna to Enver Pasha's friends.

French Promises to Greece

Deschanel, Briand, Millerand, Tardieu, Ribot, not to mention Clemenceau, were very lavish in their promises to Mr. Venizelos. Lectures have been given by Charles Diehl, the once-famous Philhellene, by Auguste Gauvin, of "the Journal des Débats," Barres, Yves Guot, all enthusiastic friends of Greece. The "Tempo," the "Matin," the "Picaro," the "Journal des Débats" have repeatedly written editorially on the rights of Armenia and of Greece. But a few months later, General Gouraud occupied Cilicia and declared France's intention to hold it, in spite of promises to the Armenians. General Franchet d'Esperey, the commander of the Greek troops who won the Macedonian victories, prepared, according to instructions from the Quai d'Orsay, a secret memorandum advocating the surrender of Thrace to Bulgaria, while on the other hand, Mr. Venizelos was receiving assurances, both from General Franchet d'Esperey and from Mr. Clemenceau that the only obstacle to Greece's annexation of Thrace was the obstinacy of President Wilson.

Question of Turkish Treaty

Then came the Turkish treaty. France had finally secured what she desired in the German treaty. French financial interests were now to be protected at all costs, and French financial

interests required that Turkey should remain intact, after the loss of Mesopotamia and Syria. Promises to Armenia, promises to Greeks, humanity's demands were all sacrificed. But suddenly the Foreign Office plunged Paris into grief. Mr. Lloyd George insisted upon the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, from Armenia, and from Smyrna.

To defeat Mr. Lloyd George, the most prominent journalist, diplomats, and cardinals convened in secret. Mr. Saint Bris, of the Journal, undertook the task of chief of pro-Moslem propaganda in Syria. Cardinal Rouen Dubois was appointed representative of the Pope in Mesopotamia. Mr. G. Loudon, of the Excelsior and of the "Petit Journal," was sent to Arabia to get interviews from the Princes of Hedjaz, and to secure full information about the military forces of Mustapha Kemal, and to act as intermediary between him and the central pro-Moslem organization at Paris.

Now did the members of the famous Society for the Defense of French Interests in the Near East (the center of the Trustees of the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople) remain idle. They summoned on the 24th of January to a meeting the leading journalists, politicians, statesmen, and professors of France to devise means to prevent the dismemberment of Turkey. Under the chairmanship of the Colonial Minister, the diplomats surpassed the politicians, the politicians the journalists, and the financiers the professors and scientists in expressions of high approval of the romantic conceptions of Pierre Loti about the "noble Turks."

Not one was there in that secret assembly of French intelligence to protest against the treachery of the Young Turks, and the butcheries of Armenians and Greeks. All those lovers of Plato, Socrates, and Aristophanes who, a few months earlier had extolled the virtues of the modern Greeks, and spoke of their just claims, had suddenly forgotten that they had been Philistines in the open. It reminds one of the 93 German scientists and men of letters who affixed their signatures to that notorious manifesto which sanctioned the Prussian theory that the Germans were supermen.

The Last Phase

And now comes the last phase of the mysterious workings of Quai d'Orsay. A few weeks ago, the great "friends of France" attacked French troops in Cilicia. The same Arabs, whom Saint Bris and Cardinal Dubois tried to arouse against Great Britain on the borders of northern Mesopotamia and in Arabia, are in arms against the defenders of Muhammadiyah at Paris.

The entrance of British blue-jackets in Constantinople has turned the eyes of all imperiled Christendom toward Great Britain, and France finds now that she has been "backing the wrong horse." The latest news is that Quai d'Orsay mediates very seriously over the plan of withdrawing altogether from the Near East, and of turning again to the support of the Christians against the Turks.

The Quai d'Orsay's repentence may be sincere, but it will take much real evidence to convince the Greeks, the Armenians and the Syrians that it is altruism and not simulated friendship. Quai d'Orsay sold itself to French finance and to the advocates of Anglophobia, and has thereby helped England to outdistance France in the race for moral supremacy in the Near East.

Intervention Asked

Friends of Greece Appeal to United States for the Epirots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Italian authorities, without knowledge of the Peace Conference, signed a protocol surrounding Northern Epirus to the Moslem Albanians at Durazzo on December 8, 1919, according to information sent to government officials by the League of Friends of Greece in America, following the receipt of a cable message from Janina, the capital of Southern Epirus, which announced further massacres of Greeks by Albanian bands.

The league states that Italian authorities in Janina have occupied the Province since 1917 and have done everything in their power to force the Christian inhabitants there to abjure their allegiance to the Greek nationality and become Albanians, in the hope of extending the Italian protectorate over Albania into northern Greece.

The notes of the Allies to Jugoslavia, the League says, "and the replies of President Wilson clearly indicate the opinion of the allied powers and America that Northern Epirus rightfully belongs to Greece."

"The Moslem Albanian Government, to which Italy has surrendered the Province, realizing that Northern Epirus will soon go to Greece, has ordered the wholesale extermination of the Greek element. Epirote emigrants from America have been assassinated on their return to their homes in Northern Epirus, because they had signed petitions to the Department of State, entreating the United States to intervene and save the Epirots from Italian-Albanian ruthlessness.

"It is the duty of America to intervene in the case of the people of Epirus, because only a few months ago, when France and England had agreed to permit the Greek Army to enter Korytza, the United States Government, through Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, protested on the ground that the question of Korytza was under discussion at the Peace Conference.

"By what right has Italy decided to surrender the Province to the semi-barbarous Moslem Albanian tribes of Durazzo? If the civilized and responsible Greek Government of Mr. Venizelos was not permitted to occupy the Province pending the final decision of the Conference, why should now irresponsible, wild tribes be intrusted with the occupation of that Province, when no definite decision has yet been reached, and when the note of Decem-

ber 9, signed by Mr. Polk, advocates the surrender to Greece of that part of the Province occupied by Italy?

"It is the duty of our government to act in justice. It has not permitted the Greek troops to occupy a disputed province. If our government does not intervene and cause the Albanians to withdraw from it, the Greeks of Northern Epirus will be exterminated and the United States will be justly held responsible for the crime, for if the United States had permitted the Greek troops to occupy Korytza last December, peace and protection to all races would have been established

between them and the central pro-Moslem organization at Paris.

Master of the National Grange

Bases This Statement on the Fact That They Cannot Get the Help Which They Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Are the farmers going to produce less? Yes, they are going to produce a whole lot less. They do not want to, but they are forced to." Such was the declaration of S. J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, speaking at the Boston City Club at a dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

"We have not the help we need," he continued. "The farmer wants the same earning power and the same pay per hour as prevail in any other business. If one class is paid more than another, the workers will gravitate away from the farm. That is why labor is going away from agriculture."

In answer to the question "Are the farmers going to join hands with Labor?" Mr. Lowell replied: "Why should we join Labor? We have nothing in common with Capital as it stands today. Ours is a business all our own."

Mr. Lowell said that the daylight saving plan cost the farmers thousands of dollars last year. "We cannot do a thing at 6 o'clock, and the laborers stop at 5. We lose one hour in the morning and another in the evening."

"If you think the farmer is rolling in wealth, why don't you come out and roll in it—there is plenty of room. The great trouble today is that the laboring class is doing a lot of hollering and the farmer is doing a lot of hoeing," he said.

Answering the question, "What does the Grange advocate for the farmer's welfare?" Mr. Lowell said, "It proposes exactly the same treatment for the farmers as for other people, the same earning power of labor—no more and nothing less."

"Let all join hands with the farmer, and he will join hands with you," Mr. Lowell concluded. "Let all join hands for Americanism and a forward movement, and then there can be no disaster."

Joseph D. Leland, vice-president of the United States Housing Corporation and director of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, urged that the public be educated on the present housing problem; that the United States Government investigate the situation, form a commission, and establish farm loans; and that everybody who possibly could get busy and build. "The laboring class is making more money than ever before and is buying luxuries. If it can afford luxuries, it can afford to buy homes."

DEADLOCK IN DOCK WORKERS' DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts by the Department of Labor yesterday to bring about a settlement in the controversy between the Atlantic coast longshoremen and the ship owners ended in a deadlock, and for the time being continuance of the strike is apparently unavoidable.

The men insisted on a wage increase which the ship owners declared they could not pay. The coastwise longshoremen are seeking the same schedule of wages as that received by the ocean transport men, but coastwise ship owners assert that a deficit would result from operations if they granted the increase.

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New York Strike Ties Up Tugs

NEW YORK, New York.—All but 20 per cent of the railroad-owned tugs and steam lighters, which railroad representatives assert bring to New York 90 per cent of its food supplies, are tied up as a result of the Marine Workers' strike. J. J. Mantell, railroad managers' representative, announced yesterday. The railroad-owned ferries on the Hudson River, the crews of which also were called out, are apparently not seriously affected. Mr. Mantell stated that all but one line are running on regular schedule. The strike was called, union men assert, to maintain the eight-hour day.

OFFICE PROFITEERING CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—T. H. Beaumont, general manager of the Rock Island Lines, said last night that negotiations between the Rock Island and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were progressing satisfactorily, and that the officers of the road have no knowledge of a strike being called. Mr. Beaumont added that the representatives of the railroad and of the union were practically agreed up to the present, and that the railroad officials did not anticipate any trouble.

CLAIMS TO BE ARBITRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Herald and Examiner announced yesterday that its Sunday edition hereafter will be sold for 10 cents. Formerly it sold for seven cents.

BRITISH COMMENTS ON HOME RULE BILL

Newspaper Discussion on Passing of Second Reading of the Bill to Grant Self-Government to Ireland Follows Party Lines

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The comment of the London newspapers this morning on the vote yesterday in the House of Commons on the Irish Home Rule Bill follows the usual party lines.

The Daily News, which is equally antagonistic to the Premier and the bill, accuses Mr. Lloyd George of "cynically candid admissions" in the speech he delivered, and declares that "the debate had only one effect, namely, to expose the hopeless impracticability of the measure." The newspaper admits that if the bill "is to be forced through it can be made in committee a little less bad than it is" by converting the council and two parliaments into a parliament and two councils. In this form, says The Daily News the whole attitude of the government's critics would be changed.

The Daily Mail, which strongly supports the bill, says the debate produced a marked change in opinion among the members of the House of Commons in favor of the bill. The newspaper asserts, brought to the support of the bill the votes of members who had decided not to vote for it.

The Daily Mail says the bill will bring the committee stage with great parliamentary good-will and an earnest wish to make it a sound and practicable measure.

The Daily Telegraph claims that the government's case was greatly strengthened by the debate.

The Morning Post, which opposes Home Rule in any form, blames "the seditious Irish and their American supporters for the disunion and discontent in Ireland and the vindictive refusal to accept any settlement except stark secession. If they reject this measure," the newspaper adds, "they must stand confessed as secessionists, and nothing else, in the sight of America."

The Daily Chronicle which staunchly supports Mr. Lloyd George, believes the enactment of the bill is assured.

"Even if Dublin sulks and refuses to carry out Home Rule because it cannot have an independent republic," says The Daily Chronicle, "the fact that the proffered autonomy is successfully working in Belfast would make it impossible for Dublin to persist in its attitude of willful self-deprivation."

Comment of Irish Papers

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Irish Times, commenting editorially on the Irish Home Rule Bill, says even though it should become law there would remain a wide gap between enactment and enforcement. It declares: "Two points will become more obvious as the bill moves toward the statute book—it surrenders three-fourths of Ireland to the forces of anarchy and plants a cancer in every heart in the empire."

The Freeman's Journal says: "The bill can have no other effect than to make confusion more confounded."

The Irish Independent says: "The bill was framed on the assumption that the Irish people are idiots and that any abominable system of government is good enough for them."

MORE PLAY IS URGED FOR HAWAII SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A plea for better play space around the schools of Hawaii was voiced by Dr. Henry S. Curtis, playground expert, in an address recently to the Honolulu Ad Club. He pointed out the beneficial effects of play places and play schedules for both pupils and teachers, and said that, in spite of the lack of a definite play policy, he thought the schools of the Territory had the most splendid locations of any in the world.

A final appeal was made to Governor Coolidge to veto the bill by a delegation of clergymen, headed by the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Lord's Day League, which has conducted the opposition to Sunday sports for several years.

PHILIPPINES' CHIEF JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement was made at the White House yesterday that President Wilson had nominated as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, Victoriano Mapa, who replaces Chief Justice Arevalo.

The main drawback, he said, had been the way school grounds had been planned and the promiscuous manner in which trees and buildings had been strewn over the school grounds. Each school site should have a definite plan, a space for the school garden, the buildings in a certain location, a certain space for play, and the trees located so that space might be used for community outbuildings, he added.

Doctor Curtis urged a policy of territorial buying of school play supplies instead of each school purchasing its own as at present. Such a method would be cheaper, he said. He also urged that something be done to break the isolation of teachers in the out-of-the-way schools, and that some means of transportation be furnished them.

HOURS OF WORK FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill limiting the hours of employment of women in factories and amending the present law as to penalties. There is a fine of \$100 for factories violating the law.

NEW JERSEY BONUS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a measure to issue bonds to the amount of \$13,000,000 to provide bonuses of \$100 maximum for soldiers of the world war. A bill was also passed giving wounded veterans of the world war preference in certain civil service appointments.

DRY GOODS MEN TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The municipal arbitration committee appointed on



"I will say a few words at random,
And do you listen at random?"

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

On the two sides of a sheet of one of the New York Journals there are articles about two men that in their day were picturesque, though the life work of neither dealt with serious things and with much that would be classed with day labor and the unventilated surroundings of the lawyer and parliamentarian, with briefs and affidavits and bluebooks and Mr. Speaker and phrases with all sapidity chewed out of them thousand years. Benjamin Disraeli was a picturesque figure in his youth, and later in life, though he something diminished the primary colors, picturesque he remained. In this sense of the word, William Maxwell Evarts was not picturesque; where he showed that quality was in the view he took of things and in his calm rejection of the adorable commonplace. He was bound to be picturesque in some way or other, because he had a fine break of a nose, no man can be picturesque without one, and in fact it would not be decent for him to be picturesque under those circumstances. He could be a good son-in-law, a meticulous payer of taxes, a solemn and even a vocal friend of reform, but picturesque? Never! But you take a man with one of those aquiline, craggy noses that have a curved and arched boldness about them and you are almost sure to find that he has a primordial fondness for the Spanish Main, although in the flesh he may have spent all his days in the linoleum business in Scranton.

In Mr. Evarts' day there were plenty of aquiline noses in the United States. Their number is now diminished and one sees instead what may be classed simply as proboscis, very useful, no doubt, but they don't paint well. This is another sign of decay of the picturesque, but in the middle of the nineteenth century it was not to be noticed so much, and anybody that wished to be picturesque had plenty of opportunities and an indulgent public. Nowadays it is different; the public is careless but not indulgent, and distinctly requests that no lady or gentleman shall appear otherwise than all the other ladies and gentlemen.

What would be the fate of Disraeli if he appeared as he did in the days before he was firmly established, we cannot say, but we can guess when we are assured that on one occasion he had a black velvet coat lined with satin, purple trousers with a gold stripe, scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffles to his cuffs and black ringlets rippling on his shoulders. Personally, the picture is distasteful, but it is mighty interesting and could have been less terrifying had he not insisted on that awful combination of scarlet waistcoat and purple trousers. How much more benignant and melodious the "cream pants" and navy serge coat that President Wilson was staged by skilled reporter to have worn when he headed a procession in Washington, how much more tinted with the demure hues of the statesman! We can prove this for ourselves at once, for when we transfer the colors and suppose the reporter to have said that the President marched in a pair of purple trousers with gold stripes, we see very forcibly the deplorable taste of the untrified descendant of the Sephardim. But Disraeli was both picturesque and gorgeous—he could not help it; just as there are perfectly virtuous men that never have their hair cut often enough. So there are those who think in terms of scarlet trousers and purple waistcoats; they remind us of those members of the peerage described in one of the most beautiful of the Bab Ballads, "The Periwinkle Girl". Duke Bailey greatest wealth computes, And sticks they say, at nothing. He wears a pair of golden boots And silver underclothing.

Duke Humphry, as I understand, Though mentally acuter, His boots are only silver, and His underclothing pewter.

Mr. Evarts was never picturesque in this way: the United States then, as it does now, affected soberer hues than much of the old world and, too, it must be remembered that he belonged to a profession that in the forum at least discouraged scarlet waistcoats and would have required some colorable plea for purple trousers. Nevertheless, he was, as we have said, a picturesque man, not with the studied simplicity of Walt Whitman, who may have been a great poet, but was most certainly very anxious to look unlike other men; he was not at all picturesque in this way. It was because he ate and drank as liked him best, lay down and stood when he liked, was independent in thought and speech and let his comic sense have play that he was picturesque. The United States, being new, are therefore less modern than the old world; maturity ripens overnight, crumbles today and is gone tomorrow, and so men are forced back on an unacknowledged conservatism in matters intellectual. But the Jew, whether in Bagdad or Boston, has always a hankering for

rich silks, colored stuffs, gems that glitter, and the minted gold that shows its deep splendor and rich solidity.

Whether the Jew is going to make the United States picturesque is a hard problem; if he does, it will be a wonderful achievement that we can always thank him for, but I doubt whether he can do it, given the political and so-called social factors that he must tackle. His intelligence would probably restrain him from purple trousers with gold stripes, but then Disraeli was very intelligent, We can see how this love of color drenches the character of such a man when we read what he says about his grandfather: "He made his fortune in the midway of life, and settled near Enfield, where he farmed an Italian garden, entertained his friends, played whist with Sir Horace Mann, who was his great acquaintance, and who had known his brother at Venice as a banker, ate macaroni which was dressed by the Venetian Consul, sang canzonettes, etc. With such a gem of a grandfather, set in such a jewel of circumstances, with myrrh and frankincense in his blood, do you wonder at his purple trousers, and can you not come nigh to condoning the gold stripes?" And about his father, that kindly, honest Isaac Disraeli, he tells us that he was fair, with a Bourbon nose and brown eyes of extraordinary beauty and luster. "He wore a small black velvet cap, but his white hair latterly touched his shoulders in curly almost as flowing as in his boyhood."

Another famous and much more saintly man was picturesque and equally of Jewish stock, though from the name I take it that the Newmans were of the Askezardim. The Cardinal was a beautifully picturesque man and his nose was quite as big as Evarts' or Disraeli's. We do not know whether Newman ever heard of Disraeli's saying that Christians were "completed Jews," but if he did, he probably smiled to himself in a kindly fashion. He was of Dutch-Jewish and Huguenot descent and I think must have been a pleasant person than Pascal. But he was picturesque, whatever else we may say. Now, Mr. Edison is not picturesque, the most enthusiastic Gaul could not say that Mr. Lloyd George is. Georges Carpentier is neat looking, but not picturesque. Col. W. Cody is no longer with us. Mr. Eamonn de Valera is contented with a turned-down collar and the wrongs of Ireland, and word has come that New York's Chinatown has but one Chinaman that wears a pigtail, the passing of the queue being attributed to the triumph of republicanism in Confucius his country. All things considered, these are dark days for the picturesque. —S.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

As to Boston and Its Orchestra
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It would be well for the public to know why the first musicians' union was organized in this country. Some 70 years ago the management of the Italian Opera in New York City had the playful practice of closing the season without paying the orchestra for the last week. The musicians organized a union to make it impossible for managers to continue such a happy custom. Boston was the last large city to have a musicians' union. It was formed for the reason that some theatrical managers had very strange opinions as to the pay for musicians, and also it was the humorous customs of certain students at Harvard College to engage an orchestra or band for certain functions and then forget to pay.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra management claims that the American Federation of Musicians would interfere with its desire to get the best musical material in the world. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has had eight conductors. Only in one instance did it choose a man that became a conductor of world-wide renown. All people conversant with the musical world know this. It is the same with players. While it has some players of first rank, it has also retained players in first positions who were mediocre. It has been my good fortune in the past 35 years to travel over the United States many times, and to hear all of the symphony orchestras. There has been no time within the past 25 years that Boston has had the best orchestra. For some seven or eight years (about 1888 to 1895) Boston did have the best orchestra in the United States. Orchestras of fine quality have grown up in other cities since that time.

My home has been in Boston for 35 years, my occupation being an orchestral player. No one admires or loves the good qualities of Boston more than I do. But if Boston wishes to progress artistically she must look herself squarely in the face and then eliminate her faults. The aristocratic and autocratic mental attitude toward art must be dropped.

Real art is democratic, and does not care a continental about your family tree, your social position, or wealth. Let us take the good things we can from European culture, but not import European mistakes. Some American orchestral players have refused positions in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, because its atmosphere was European and anti-American.

We are taught that the Declaration of Independence is true. We are perfectly self-reliant, not afraid to stand or fall on our own merits; but an orchestra that is full of intrigue and wire pulling is not an attractive place for self-respecting Yankee boys.

With only good will toward all,

(Signed) CHARLES K. NORTH.

25 Brainerd Street, Detroit, Michigan, March 15, 1920.

ROUBILIAC, A VARIED SCULPTOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The English sculptors of the eighteenth century, unlike those of France, have never received their due; and it was French by birth, Roubiliac was, like Handel, English by adoption. Roubiliac, Roubiliac or Roubiliac, and he used all the forms himself, was born at Lyons in 1695, and is said to have died from that city at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a good example of the reckless statements and disregard of dates which have characterized much of the talk that has been written about the sculptor. What is certain is, that he studied under Nicolas Coustou, himself a Lyonais, and took the second Grand Prix for sculpture at Paris in 1730, afterward migrating to Dresden, where he studied under Balthazar, sculptor to the Elector of Saxony for a period which must have been brief, though he is known to have sent various works to France for exhibition. He was certainly in England before 1734, since Hogarth painted him in a group in-

bastic, ridiculous rhodomontade, but let me know, in simple language, the name, character and quality of the person, whose epitaph you intend to have me write." Roubiliac gave a melancholy description of the garret used as a library, with its dusty books, crazy deal-table, and elbow-chair with three legs, which Dr. Johnson propped against the wall before sitting in, the most vivid picture we possess of the Gough Square days before the dictionary had made its author famous.

A Lover of the Abbey

Anything to do with the Abbey must have appealed to Roubiliac; he had to spend many hours there, in contemplation of the works of earlier sculptors, and was once found by his servant absorbed in gazing at the kneeling figure in the northwest corner of the Norris monument. After the servant had three times vainly appealed for an answer, his arm was seized by Roubiliac who, in a hoarse whisper, ejaculated in the queer broken English he used to the last, "Hush! Hush! he vil speak presently." A tour to Rome with Wilton Hudson, and Arthur Pond was a new source of inspiration to the sculptor. He had no words of praise high

ninesque thing in English sculpture, but to most people the amazing bust of Colley Cibber, which Horace Walpole used to admire at Mrs. Clive's, is more wonderful still. The colored terra cotta shows us the actor-dramatist to the life, with his nightcap and fresh-colored cheeks, his sparkling blue eyes and wrinkled, kindly face. Had Roubiliac but done the Johnson Club in the same fashion, what a commentary upon Boswell we should have had!

Company Manners

Roubiliac was genial and kindly, the friend of Hogarth and of Garrick, and the perpetrator of various classical instances of abstraction, such as terrorizing the ladies of Lord Shelburne's family when he was asked to Bowood by falling into raptures over a bust of a Roman empress above a side-table in the dining-room. "What an air! What a pretty mouth! What a tout-ensemble!" Going back to his seat, he forgot to eat, and burst out into fresh fits of admiration; the guests retired one by one, but Lord Shelburne, who had not caught his guest's name, stood his ground, got it out of the sculptor, and recalled the company with the words, "Ladies and gentlemen, you may come in: this is no absolute madman, but Mr. Roubiliac, the greatest statuary of his day, and only occasionally mad in the admiration of his art."

All the sculptors of his age, none was so various as Roubiliac. Equally at home in marble, lead, wax, and terra cotta, he has that variety of achievement which no other English sculptor has attained, and of the affection he inspired we can judge by the fact that no single harsh or unkind word has been left of him by anyone. His friends were the great men of George II's day; his world touched many worlds, art, letters, universities, the court, the King; yet all speak well of him, and theirs is kindly laughter. We have heard what he said about Bernini; what he felt for the statues carved by Colley Cibber's father for the gates of Bedlam, now at the Victoria and Albert Museum, is shown by the fact that he never went to the city "without going round, sometimes considerably out of his way, to admire them." There was nothing in his nature of a "genus irritabilis" and his friends rewarded him with the affection that he deserved. Among the half-forgotten worthies of the eighteenth century, few have left more genial memories than he.

STUDIES OF THE SPIDER

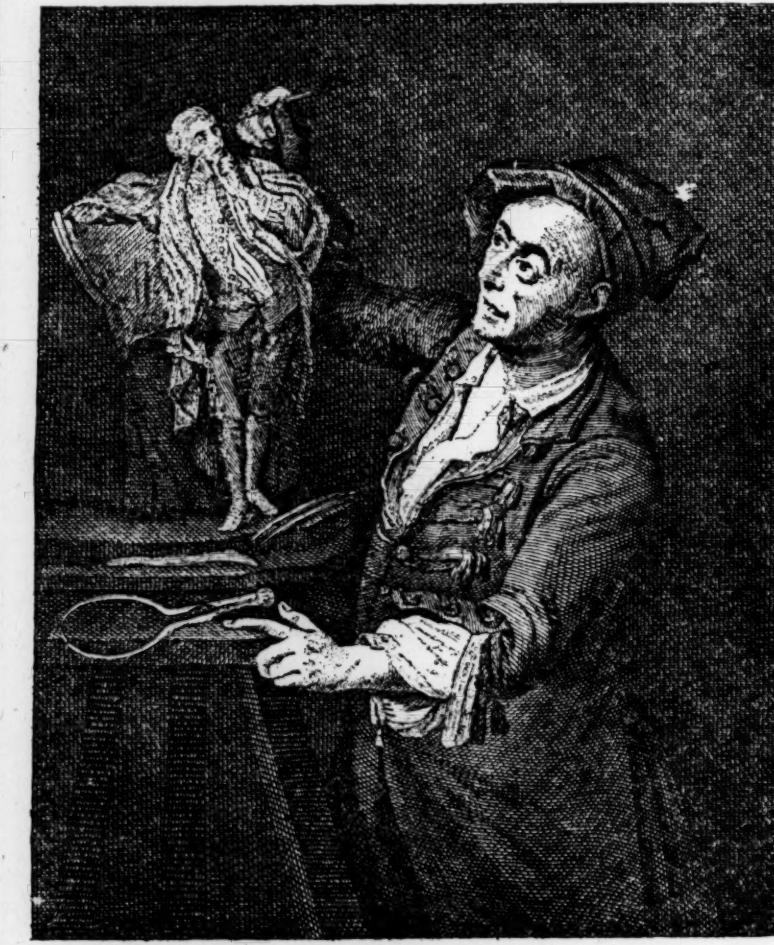
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The spider can spin threads throughout its whole career. It possesses, moreover, the faculty of producing different kinds of silk, according to the object for which it is needed.

The web of the diadem spider is made of radiating cables, like the spokes of a wheel, and having a slight thread wound spirally over the spokes. The whole web is suspended by cables like those which form the spokes, and guy ropes of similar structure support it on every side. An object which strikes against one of the supporting cables is not arrested by the cable, but falls upon the net, where it is at once held. If we examine the web with a tolerably powerful magnifying glass, we see that the cables and spokes are smooth, while the spiral thread is covered with little globules of a gummy character. There are many hundreds of these globules in each inch of thread. They are like bird-lime, and the moment that an object touches one of them it is held tightly by the gum.

The Spider's Ingenuity

If you anchor a pole in a body of water, leaving the pole above the surface, and put a spider on it, he will exhibit a marvelous wisdom in his plans of escape. At first he will spin a web several inches long and hold to



Reproduced from the works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, London, 1798

Louis François Roubiliac, English sculptor

claud Sir James Thornhill, who passed away in that year. His English career began with work as a journeyman mason for Thomas Carter, proprietor of one of the monumental yards at Knightsbridge, but this episode of his career ended with a curious incident. Walking one day in Vauxhall Gardens, he picked up a pocketbook containing a number of papers and banknotes, which he forthwith advertised. It was claimed by Horace Walpole's cousin, Sir Edward Walpole, who gave the sculptor an introduction to Sir Henry Cheere, calling him "an uncommon clever fellow, who would produce a fine statue," and subsequently obtained him a commission to execute half the busts required for the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the best known of which is the Swift.

His First Commission

Cheere was the proprietor of the most famous of the sculptor's yards at Knightsbridge, his special distinction being the production of leaden figures for gardens, by no means always beautiful if we may trust a contemporary, who writes of these yards, which made a continuous line from Devonshire House to Hyde Park Corner, "sorry I am that they afford a judicious foreigner such flagrant opportunities to arraign and condemn our taste. Among a hundred statues you shall not see one even tolerable either in design or execution." Roubiliac's work must, however, have attracted attention, since it seems to have been his new master who recommended him for his first important commission, the famous statue of Handel ordered by Jonathan Tyers for Vauxhall Gardens, where it "stood on the east side of the Gardens, under a lofty arch, and screened from weather by a curtain, which was withdrawn when visitors came."

This was followed by a Milton in lead, "seated on a rock in an attitude, listening to soft music," à la Penseiro, and Roubiliac's fortune was made. He left Cheere, through whom he probably met Hogarth, and set up for himself in St. Peter's Court, in the room afterward occupied by the St. Martin's Lane Academy, where he achieved an instant success. In 1741 he executed a famous bust of Pope for Bollingbroke, the cast of which Tom Moore saw at Samuel Rogers in 1834, and in 1743 the famous monument of Jennie Deans' Duke of Argyl in Westminster Abbey, for the erection of which Sir Henry Pernor left £500. The figure of eloquence writing the Duke's titles to fame is one of the noblest works of the century. The Prince of Wales, "Poor Fred," got him to execute the busts of Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden as a present to Pope; he was called upon to carry out monuments and portraits of Hough, Bishop of Worcester, Locke, Marshal Wade of the Highland Roads, Swift, Garrick, Bollingbroke, Prior, Chesterfield, Hogarth and others; met Reynolds in Gough Square, and obtained an introduction to Dr. Johnson, whom he desired in flowery language to write an epitaph for one of his monuments in the Abbey, and was met with the stern answer, "Come, come, sir, let us have no more of this bomin-

ous quarter of a century ago."

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SOCIALISTS MAY BE PUT ON TRIAL

Further Action Against Expelled New York Assemblmen to Be Taken if Testimony Is Found to Give Ample Ground

tee had read nothing in the entire record of the trial to justify expulsion. Though utterly opposed to Socialism, he thought the expulsion was a serious blow at representative institutions.

The American Defense Society approved the expulsion, and Charles D. Newton, state attorney-general, called the action the American stand of an American Legislature.

Chicago Protest Meeting

Union and Cooperative Representatives to Join With Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Additional proceedings against the five Socialists who were expelled from the Assembly may be taken in the event that it is decided that the testimony in their trial before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly warrants that action. There is to be a conference soon on the subject. If it is decided that sufficient ground is found to constitute a case against them, the district attorneys in the counties where they reside will be furnished with the evidence upon which they may proceed.

Louis M. Martin, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, yesterday gave out a statement to the effect that the Lusk committee which investigated Bolshevism may recommend to Congress that it pass a law which will strengthen naturalization methods. The proposition will be made that courts for the naturalization of aliens be conducted by federal judges and that such courts be authorized to revoke citizenship when a naturalized citizen is deemed unworthy of the privilege.

The Senate yesterday advanced four of the bills introduced by the Lusk committee. The Rand school is struck by one of the measures, which provides that all persons and corporations desiring to conduct schools shall be licensed by the state board of regents. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the prosecution of criminal anarchy is provided in one of the advanced bills.

Strong Protest

Case of Socialists Possibly to Go to State Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—John Salo, Topias Kekkonen and A. A. Tolvanen, officials of the "Industrialist," Finnish daily published in this city, were convicted by a jury in the District Court here on the charge of advocating in their publication the overthrow of the United States Government by violence. The paper figured in the L. W. W. trial in Chicago in 1918. Although no definite stay of sentence was granted, the defendants were released on \$3,000 bonds, each in order to permit their attorneys to prepare a motion for a new trial or to appeal the case to the state Supreme Court.

Judge Dana intimated that the men would be allowed their liberty on bonds indefinitely upon condition that their newspaper discontinue publication of revolutionary propaganda.

REBEL FACTIONS IN MEXICO UNITE

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora Mexico—A movement for a new united government in Mexico, to be launched by the more important rebel factions of the republic, came to light here yesterday when half-sheet posters appeared in the form of proclamations signed by Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico. The proclamation says in part:

"The united revolutionaries against the present unfortunate government have seen fit to unite at a very abrupt moment, in order to get together a group that will satisfy the interests and the politicians, and to propose to our country and the civilized world that the following candidates will give all of their moral support, and all that they have, to obtain a reversal of the present Constitution of the Republic, so that free and definite legal elections may be had."

TEACHERS TO BE GRADED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DURHAM, North Carolina—The Durham public school board has planned a system of salary discrimination for teachers, rating them into grades from A to E. The minimum salaries are by classes, as follows: D, \$1000 to \$1300; C, \$1000 and \$1420; B, \$1200 and \$1800; A, \$1400 and \$2000. In class E are placed those who have done less than two years work beyond graduation from an approved high school. Supervisors and heads of departments are to be paid a salary of \$200 a year above that attached to their rating. The board also provides for a larger salary for unusually good work, the salary increase being granted on recommendation of the school superintendent.

PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Students of the Harvard University Engineering School in the junior year are to have an opportunity to combine classroom work with six months of active engineering practice and industrial training. The plan will go into operation in June and involves mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary and municipal engineering. A student who wishes to take the industrial training will spend half his time during his junior year working in industrial or engineering plants within easy reach of Cambridge. A schedule has been arranged which will enable these men to secure the full amount of regular classroom instruction and also to spend three separate periods of two months each in the industrial work.

PRESIDENT'S NAME WITHDRAWN

ATLANTA, Georgia—The name of President Woodrow Wilson, which had been entered by petition in the Georgia presidential preferential primary, has been withdrawn by action of a number of signers of the petition.

Ogden R. Mills, also of the commit-

NEEDS IGNORED, SAY RAILROAD WORKERS

Employee Members of Bi-Partisan Board Say Executives Seem to Have Predicated Deliberations on Basis of Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the railway employees in a reply made public yesterday to the decision of the railway executives not to continue conferences on the wage demands of the men, which aggregate \$1,000,000 a year, assert that the executives appear to have given no heed to the justness and reasonableness of the claims of the men.

The executives broke off the conferences and thereby threw the negotiations into the hands of the railroad labor board, which has not yet been appointed by President Wilson. The law provides that there are to be three representatives of the public on that board.

The employees made public yesterday also a communication sent to President Wilson expressing regret that no beneficial results had come from the conferences. In the reply to the executives the employees say, in part:

"The attitude of your committee in failing to carry out the wishes of the President of the United States comes as a surprise to us and will result in keen disappointment to our constituents, as well as the general public, both of whom are parties at interest and entitled to more consideration from the bipartisan board than you have elected to give.

"We understand from this that your committee has definitely declined to assume the responsibility and perform the duty which is so clearly desired in the public interest, and which Section 301 as we understand it, contemplates, that of agreeing in conference upon rates of pay for railroad employees which are just and reasonable.

"Your entire deliberations seem to have been predicated upon the sole basis of costs, without regard to the justness and reasonableness of the requests of railroad employees.

"Your declination to consider the requests of the employees upon their merits does not place us in a position at this time, to join with you in the appointment of committees to prepare data for presentation to the Labor board.

"The decision of your committee forces us to appeal to the Labor board under the provisions of the transportation act, and so notify President Wilson because of his request for the creation of this bipartisan board."

The letter is signed by B. M. Jewell, chairman of the employees committee.

ST. LOUIS STREET CAR FARES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Missouri State Public Service Commission yesterday withdrew permission to charge 8 cents cash fare from the United Railways of St. Louis and placed all fares on the flat basis of 7 cents for adults and 3 cents for children. The 8 cent fare with 50 tickets for \$3.50 and two tickets for 15 cents, has been in effect since November, 1919. The new rate becomes effective on Saturday next. Right was reserved to readjust further rates when valuation of the company's property is completed.

VICTORY FOR RADICAL PARTY IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Radical Party, to which Hipolito Irigoyen, President of the Argentine Republic, belongs, has won a

great victory in the congressional elections just held in that country, according to information which has reached the State Department. It will have nearly two-thirds of the membership of the new Congress.

In the city of Buenos Aires, not one member of the Conservative Party was elected, and the representation of that city will include 10 Socialists and 22 Radicals. The Province of Buenos Aires returned 28 Radicals and 14 Conservatives, and the other provinces of the Republic elected 52 Radicals and 31 members of other parties, mainly Conservatives or representatives of parties which hold much the same views, and 10 Socialists. This Congress will assemble in May.

NAVY SECRETARY MAKES DENIAL

Mr. Daniels Says That He Did Not Utter the Remarks About Japan Attributed to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday sent to Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, denial of newspaper reports that he had given "interesting and in some respects startling" information concerning the activity of the Japanese in the Pacific, which might become a "menace" to this country's interests. The hearing was secret.

The letter to Senator Page refers to the needs of the Pacific coast, particularly with reference to better repair facilities for the navy, and continues:

"The statement that anything was said to the effect that Japanese menaced the United States is not correct and is misleading. I stated to the committee that our relations with all countries on the Pacific were most friendly and cordial, and that I did not believe any nation menaced the United States, and I was sure this country would adopt no policy based on antagonism to any power in the Pacific. We are enlarging naval bases on the Atlantic, not because of fear of any European nation, or because this country has any plans that look toward war with any nation. The same principle—of national protection and ability to help preserve the world's peace—that actuates us in building drydocks and modern naval bases on the Atlantic coast demands that we shall do the same on the Pacific coast."

"I am sure that you and all the members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee will regret a misleading publication that may be misinterpreted by our Japanese ally and friend. It is our pleasure and our duty to strengthen these friendly ties and no action by the navy can be construed into any spirit except of friendship and desire for continued peace and concord and close relations with Japan and all other nations bordering on the Pacific."

Large Sum Required

Under the plan sponsored by a special committee of the American Legion and which is now being considered by the House Ways and Means Committee, between \$600,000,000 and \$2,600,000,000 would be required to give every man who wore the uniform of the army, navy or marine corps a bonus.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—A new political party known as the National Service Party was formed by the world war veterans at the close of a state and division conference in Minneapolis on Thursday. The party platform, to be drawn up in Chicago this month, will include a national bonus for service men, disapproval of universal military training, and opposition to deportation for any offense.

Opposition to Military Training

By the terms of this bill, every youth between the ages of 18 and 21 years would be required to spend four months in a training camp. Many Republicans in the Senate are said to oppose universal military training and there will be opposition to the measure from a majority of the Democrats. It is said. Nevertheless, James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, will endeavor to have the provision retained in the bill.

BUILDING TRADES IN AGREEMENT

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Employers and employees in the building trades here have practically agreed upon a plan for adjusting disagreements, according to F. L. Rice of the executive board of the Hartford Building Employers Association, in a statement issued yesterday. This plan is designed to prevent strikes or labor difficulties here until May 1, 1921.

During the joint conference of the Senate and House fiscal committees, the subject of soldiers bonuses was discussed at great length. Some of the senators urged delay in consideration of the bill that is pending, but the House members served notice as a body that they favor early passage of the bill.

"I am for a bonus, and I don't care where the money comes from to pay

BONUS POLICY IS DECIDED UPON

Republicans in Congress Will Favor Legislation Granting Bonus to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Republican majority in control of Congress has apparently decided to proceed with legislation granting bonuses to every soldier, sailor, and marine who served the country during the war emergency. Following his return to Washington yesterday, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, made the announcement of Republican policy reached after careful deliberation of all the issues involved, including the "soldie's vote," in the coming presidential election.

A retail sales tax to be imposed on every merchant, large and small, and upon every sale he makes, no matter what line of goods he handles, is being considered by the Finance Committee of Congress as the most feasible plan for raising the money.

The consumption tax was proposed after experts of the Treasury Department had informed the committee that only about \$825,000,000 could be raised annually if the existing tax on incomes were doubled.

DECISION STRIKES BLOW AT PICKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—By a 4-to-3 decision the Missouri Supreme Court on Thursday drew a very close distinction between peaceful picketing and picketing in the nature of destroying or injuring business. Under the decision it is thought doubtful if this method of union Labor in dealing with business can be resorted to in the future in Missouri, as picketing has resulted in damage or injury will be unlawful.

In holding that union action in picketing a motion picture theater is unlawful, the court said that any violation of the plaintiff's right contrived by the defendants for the purpose of inflicting damage, or having that as its necessary effect, is as plainly inhibited by law as a breach of the peace. The decision of the Circuit Court in Kansas City was overruled and a permanent injunction issued.

NATIONAL SERVICE PARTY IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—A new political party known as the National Service Party was formed by the world war veterans at the close of a state and division conference in Minneapolis on Thursday. The party platform, to be drawn up in Chicago this month, will include a national bonus for service men, disapproval of universal military training, and opposition to deportation for any offense.

The next bill on the Senate's program, he said, would be the army reorganization bill, and it was probable that there would be a long battle over the question of universal military training, for which the bill reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee provided.

Opposition to Military Training

By the terms of this bill, every

young between the ages of 18 and 21 years would be required to spend four months in a training camp. Many Republicans in the Senate are said to oppose universal military training and there will be opposition to the measure from a majority of the Democrats. It is said. Nevertheless, James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, will endeavor to have the provision retained in the bill.

The issue of conscription in future wars will also be fought out in connection with the army bill, whose passage will be delayed until that task is finished. The bill as reported to the Senate provides for conscription in any future war.

The dyestuffs tariff bill, bonus legislation, changes in the revenue laws and legislation in behalf of the merchant marine will next be taken up after the army bill, according to Senator Lodge who thought a recess might be taken while the conventions were under way.

DELAY EXPECTED ON SENATE PEACE VOTE

Many Senators Absent During Holidays—Congress Cannot Adjourn Before the National Conventions, Says Mr. Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The vote on the peace resolution probably will be delayed until the end of next week. The Republican leaders in the House of Representatives decided yesterday that owing to the absence of many members who are looking over their political fences during the holiday season, it would not be feasible to call up the resolution before the middle of the week.

Immediately on his return to Washington yesterday, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, made the announcement of Republican policy reached after careful deliberation of all the issues involved, including the "soldie's vote," in the coming presidential election.

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PRESENT PLIGHT OF BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA

General Gough Finds Much Desolation and Waste, Due to Want of Raw Materials and Disruption of Railways

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a large gathering in a private house General Gough related his recent experiences in Russia. He spoke with authority, as he had commanded British forces in the Caucasus, and prior to taking charge of all military operations he received instructions from Lord Curzon personally. Moreover, there was a tone of sincerity and calm assurance in the general's statements which compelled even those who did not share his opinions to give weight to his revelations concerning Russia.

General Gough drew a picture of the industrial situation obtaining in north as well as in south Russia. Factories of all kinds, he said, lay deserted, and groups of men, whose source of income had ceased with the closing of the works which employed them, strolled about. To add to the irony of the situation the general found these factories excellently equipped and with modern and humane provisions for the employees. Waste and desolation was expressed in the paralysis of all industries, and the absence of food added to the hopelessness of the outlook for the inhabitants of the country. In the north, where General Gough saw something of the harbors of Russia, he was impressed by their fine natural wharves which gave evidence of one-time flourishing trade, but instead of the bustle of prosperity he saw the grass growing among the cobbles. The causes of this desolation the general traced to the entire absence of raw materials and the internal disruption of the railway system.

Problem of Law and Order

The question of atrocities engaged the attention of the military staff considerably, General Gough continued, and investigation proved that the press in Britain had formed an extremely exaggerated opinion of things. Unfortunately it was undeniable that lives had been lost and outrages committed by people who chose their place of action so as to avoid the arm of the law. Since the revolution the Soviet Government had, in General Gough's opinion, done wonders in establishing law and order, especially in all the industrial centers, but there remained in a country like Russia outlying districts to which the law could penetrate only slowly.

Considerations relating to the atrocities led General Gough on to compare the rule of the Soviet Government to the old régime and to the "white" element in the country. The comparison was brief: the General summarized the old régime as dissolute, and contented himself with the statement that the White Party was corrupt and inefficient, though it contained a large number of socially charming individuals. The members of the Red Party appeared to be far more honest and less indolent, in fact, extremely efficient in many respects, so much so, that General Gough believed the organization of the Revolutionary Government to be so far divorced from lawlessness and the spirit of laissez-faire as to offend an Englishman's sense of independence.

British Policy Criticized

Up to this point the audience had been given an insight merely into conditions that were prevalent in Russia and the points that had arisen were beyond the pale of policy. General Gough, however, considered himself bound to criticize British foreign policy severely, as he is of opinion that the government is defeating its own ends, wasting life and money, lowering its own prestige and being honest neither with the public nor with Russia.

The general proceeded to explain his critical attitude by telling his audience the exact position in which he was placed, and indeed it would appear that he found himself on the horns of an extremely pointed dilemma. During his activities in the south he was, of course, instructed to oppose the influences of the Soviet Government and to support among the members of the bordering states the political faith and action of White and loyal Russia. The policy of the home authorities was apparently founded on the erroneous belief that the border states, for whose protection General Gough was sent, required protection from the Red hand of the Soviets. As explained above, however, experience proved that law and order—wherever found—were of Soviet origin, and, moreover, that the unfortunate border states dreaded nothing so much as the reestablishment in power of the White enemies of Soviet rule.

States Want Independence

Further, British policy tended toward those influences which would help to establish the border states as dependencies or protectorates of the old Russia, whereas these states were only too anxious to sever all connection with Russia and to gain help to establish their own independence. The general, who is no orator, told a story in the quaint and familiar style of the officers' mess. In his own characteristic manner he expressed the sentiment that firstly, the government was acting foolishly in destroying its friendly relation with Russia, and secondly that it was adding insult to injury by pursuing a policy that seemed no longer merely ambiguous, but actually dishonest.

JOINT RIVER CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario.—The joint committee of the Canadian Deep Waterway and Power Association, which in-

CITIZEN, SOLDIER AND JUDGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Charles Devens was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on April 4, 1820, the son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, and was destined in his own person to exhibit that combination of soldier and lawyer that one sees so often in the history of Cromwellian England, in New England and the middle west.

The Puritan was not always litigious, but he was a great believer in the law and was apt to know a great deal about it. The whole conflict between Stewart and parliamentarian church and state, priest and people, was and always is one of law; the parliament, the state, and the people

the matter that he has in hand. All this is equally true of New England, whose men hammered out a pattern of government that subsists to this day. When the days of the great secession came, there is little question that the South was much more martial than the North, but it is equally the fact that when the testing day arrived, the New Englander saw that now the sword must establish the peaceful rule of the law, and did not shrink from the work.

Devens' Varied Career

So it is that the annals of Massachusetts find Charles Devens at successive periods a counselor-at-law, a brave and hard-working divisional commander, a law officer of the federal government, and finally a justice of the Supreme Court of his Commonwealth. It is no derogation to him to say that he was not a military genius;

George Ticknor Curtis, decided in favor of the owner and Devens as marshal was ordered to deliver Sims on board a vessel bound for Georgia. Devens' sympathies were naturally with the Negro and his situation was painful to a degree, yet as J. C. Ropes says: "Fortunately for this community, and for the cause of good government, Marshal Devens decided in favor of the paramount and superior authority of the obligations which rested upon him as an officer of the law; and in face of the unpopularity and misconstruction of motives and personal abuse in which his action was sure to involve him, he acted with vigor and decision." Mr. Commissioner Curtis as well in his decision bore testimony to the way in which Devens had carried himself.

The Inevitable Conflict

His term as marshal finished, Devens returned to the practice of the law, this time in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the war that all now saw was inevitable found him in April, 1861, major of the third battalion of Massachusetts Rifles. Soon after this, while he was with his battalion at Ft. McHenry, he was made colonel of the fifteenth Massachusetts, one of the best infantry regiments that the Commonwealth sent out. Not long after the affair at Ball's Bluff he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, his divisional commander being General Couch, and in the fighting about the Chickahominy bridge-head he won distinction for his valor and tenacity, though he was severely wounded. By the time of Chancellorsville we find him in command of a division in the eleventh army corps, and he was thrown back with the rest of that body. At Cold Harbor he was assigned a defensive rôle and was soon thereafter relieved. But he was a glutton for fighting, and when he returned to active duty was given the third division of the twenty-fourth army corps and led the first federal troops into Richmond in April, 1865. April, it is evident, was his good month. He stayed with the colors another year and was mustered out of the service in 1866, having been made major-general of volunteers by brevet at the request of General Grant, for gallant and meritorious conduct."

In 1867 he went on the bench of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and in 1877 President Hayes made him his Attorney-General. In 1881 he was appointed a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, where he remained for the rest of his career.

The War's Aftermath

This is a full life spent in the service of state and country, and it is especially interesting as an illustration of the ease with which the men that fought in the Civil War were absorbed into civil life when the war was terminated. It is a cause for pride and has been matched by the same unlaborious resumption of civil life by the huge army of Americans at the close of the great war. The Commonwealth in which this can happen must have great fundamental stability, however great may seem the passing ferment of the present day. It shows a certain sane and wholesome instinct on the part of the individual, who in

all free communities must be the final arbiter of their well-being, their final stay, and their trustworthy defender.

A Legacy of Inspiration

Such a past is a storehouse for the future and the surest guaranty of that democracy to which men almost in despair find themselves turning. The selfless cooperation that discipline alone can give, the great daring that counts this mortal life as nothing, its pains as empty threats, and looks beyond to the great achievement—these are the things that make men valorous for the right and teach actor and spectator alike that deeds alone weigh anything on the side of right. The men of Charles Devens' day had had enough and more than enough of talking; they had seen one subtly compounded formula after another blown to nothing, they had been tempted by every form of excuse and every offer of mental and bodily quietude, casuistry and sophistry, homespun and of the closet, had been wound about them until concealment and subterfuge had become intolerable. Then in a blinding flash duly blazed out before them in the heavens and the day was won. Stumbling, dusty, bleeding, now beaten to earth, now rising to fresh effort, no defeat could conquer them, nothing subdue. They never gave the lie to hope; they turned their backs on fear, being the convinced soldiers of liberty and union. To believe that such a spirit is no more as is puerile, as it is weak and the men of 1861 shout lustily to us of 1920, not as phantoms of a well-nigh legendary past, not as figures for the rhetorician, but as comrades that smile and hand on to us their swords.

STRONG WIND AT HIGH ALTITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Altitude flights by army aviators have shown the existence, at a height of 25,000 feet or more above the earth, of a strong west wind, whose velocity is estimated at perhaps 175 miles per hour. These flights also have shown that there is not a continuous reduction in temperature as altitude increases. The flights have tested a supercharger, which is expected to be of considerable military and commercial value. For military purposes, its use will be to increase greatly the speed of airplanes at altitudes. For commercial purposes, it is said that the supercharger will enable heavy passenger or express carrying airplanes to climb over the highest mountains with the use of comparatively low powered and low priced engines.

HAWAIIAN EXPORTS GAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A gain of more than \$22,000,000 in the total value of exports from Hawaii to the mainland during 1919, as against those of 1918, are shown in statistics made public recently by the collector of customs at this port. The total value of merchandise shipped from Hawaii to the mainland in 1919 was \$98,363,015 as against \$75,759,749 for the calendar year 1918. This is an increase of \$22,603,266. The value of imports in 1919 was \$49,983,869 as against \$39,882,985 in 1918, being an increase of \$10,100,884.

RUSSIANS' RETURN TO BE FACILITATED

Department of State Will Lend Aid for Repatriation to Soviet Russia or Other Sections—Increased Emigration Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Russians in the United States who desire to return to their own country, including those who want to go to Soviet Russia, will hereafter have facilities for doing so, according to an announcement by the State Department yesterday. The aid of the department will not be extended, naturally, to persons liable to deportation, for the cases of such persons will be handled by the Department of Labor.

Thousands of Russians have been unable to return to their own country because of inability to obtain passports. The State Department now rules, however, that Russians who are unable to obtain Russian passports

will generally be permitted to depart for Russia on affidavits of identity and nationality, in lieu of passports, when approved by the department.

Blank forms of such affidavits may be obtained from immigration inspectors and other permit agents of the Department of State. A certificate of compliance with the income tax is also required.

Investigations made about a year ago by the Department of Labor forecast what has since taken place, a great movement of aliens from this country back to Europe. The investigations showed also that Russians were perhaps more eager to return than any other class of aliens.

The desire to renew family bonds broken by the war has been a large cause of the movement back to Europe, though many other causes have been operative. The latest information as to probable movement into and out of this country was that 1,200,000 persons would leave the United States this year and that about 300,000 might come here.

Extension of opportunity to the Russians will increase the former figure considerably, in all probability, and current indications are that immigration from Europe in the future will be largely to South America.

The last of the United States troops at Vladivostok, Siberia, sailed from that port on Thursday, the War Department announced yesterday. The final detachments sailed on the army transports Dix, Crook, and Great Northern. A few officers and perhaps 50 enlisted men remain at Vladivostok to "accompany prisoners of war on the Mt. Vernon," the War Department announces, and to assist in the repatriation of the Tzeccho-Slovens.

No information was available at the War Department as to why there should be prisoners of war to bring home from Siberia. It is possible that the intention of the cable message may have been to refer to military prisoners.

Except for these few men there are now no United States troops in Russia.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
General Charles Devens

asserting that of obedience to the law there shall be no avoidance by any person or organization, to whom stern logic all in the end have had to submit, though continents have been drenched in blood before there was submission.

The Puritan Character

The New Engander in Devens' time, being still a member of an enterprising, free and prolific community, being as yet unhampered by the presence in his house of the alien whose mere numbers sought to take the place of right and reason, was a man who had the law-abiding and the law-enforcing instincts in very marked degree and it is but a single remove from that for a body of citizens of great force of character fully to understand that laws do not enforce themselves, but must at times be upheld by the organized military power of the state. That this has always been so is proved in the history of America and in that of the English civil war. Nothing can be plainer than one that makes the most cursory examination of the history of England in the seventeenth century than that the Puritan was not, to use his own expression, "a man of blood"; the literature of the period is full of gibes, not at his pacifism—the word had not then appeared—but at his calm and law-abiding qualities and his distaste to shed blood, which were all reasonable qualities. He had no convenient power to absolve him, but knew full well that to ruffle or to whine with God was ill business, and that for what he did he must render full account to the last jot and tittle. The Puritan loses his temper slowly, but when he does he is well briefed in

he was bred to the law and had, like thousands of officers in the Civil War, to learn his duties almost from day to day. But he was a brave man, endured pain and fatigue, took great care of his troops, and fought stubbornly.

After graduating from Harvard College in 1838, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841, was a state Senator in 1848 and 1849, sitting for Franklin County, and in 1849 was made federal marshal for the district of Massachusetts. This was a period in American history that we of the present day cannot rightly judge unless we constantly remind ourselves of a state of things long past and of conditions of society of which the man in the street has no conception. Two questions, inextricably involved one with the other, fevered the body politic and kept society in a subdued ferment that now and again broke wildly and terribly. There was Negro slavery and there was the Union—could both continue to exist at the same time? It is a divine comedy to watch the mental agony of one man of genius after another in his effort to avoid "the inevitable conflict," to explain it away, to readjust eternal rules, and generally, it is sad to say, protect his own self-interest.

The Sims Case

It is not surprising that Devens should have been touched by the vexed question, but he carried himself like an honest citizen when he had to act in the Sims case as United States marshal. Sims, a Negro slave, had escaped to Boston from Georgia and was found there in April, 1851. The United States commissioner,

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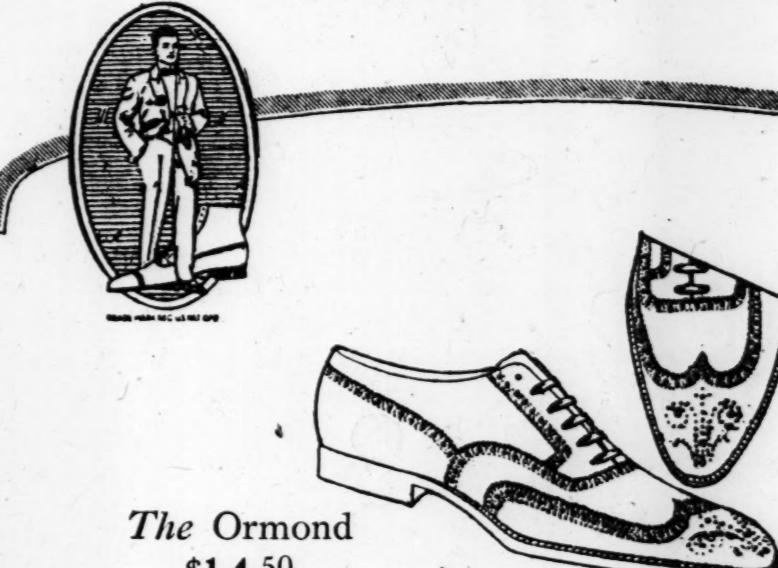
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BUILDING UP THE JUGO-SLAV STATE

When Union Was Proclaimed,
Serbia, the Corner Stone of the New State, Was Without Organized Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—"Justice demands that the newly formed states of Europe be not judged according to western standards," writes a prominent Jugo-Slav in an article specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor. "A westerner who is fortunate enough to belong to a long established and civilized country, untouched, comparatively speaking, by the trials of war, is very often apt to draw comparisons and pronounce quick and adverse judgments."

"A Serbian proverb says that he who has eaten his fill does not give credence to one who is hungry. It would be to disregard the moral of this very true saw were one to judge of the conditions prevailing in the new states without first impartially examining the difficulties under which they are laboring."

"Jugo-Slavia is one of these new states and, regardless of the fact that the writer is a Jugo-Slav, he proposes to give a picture of the country as it is. The truth should always be spoken. If the nations do not know the truth about one another, how can they understand each other, how can they arrive at the right method of working together? And the truth should be always spoken by the native, because it is difficult for a foreigner to find it out, and unpleasant for him to tell it when he does know it."

Serbia the Corner Stone

"But before the truth is told about Jugo-Slavia, the underlying causes of certain effects must be set forth, for it is fatal carelessly to mistake effect for cause. The Jugo-Slav State, officially known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, was formed, on the one hand from two formerly independent states, Serbia and Montenegro, and, on the other, from the Jugo-Slav provinces which belonged until October 25, 1918, to the now extinct empire of Austria-Hungary."

"If a house is being built its character will be determined by the nature of the material used in its construction. Hence, it is important to examine the material of which the new Jugo-Slav State is composed. Serbia served as the corner stone of the new state, which in size had to become thrice as large as its parent. But Serbia had been at war since 1912, had lost 1,200,000 in battle, and had been for three years occupied by the enemy, who exploited her throughout the entire time and upon his retirement completely devastated her."

"Serbia has one railway line, running from one end of the country to the other. As the enemy retired from the Salonika front northward, he systematically destroyed this sole means of communication in the country, tearing up the rails, blowing up every bridge and every station. The crowning deed of all his work of destruction was the blowing up of the bridge across the Save by Belgrade, which completely separated Serbia from Europe, to the north. Now, imagine a country without railways, without roads, without vehicles even of a primitive description, and, as if all this were not enough, without beasts of burden, which in the undeveloped Balkans serve to replace railways and automobiles. Before the war Serbia had several hundreds of thousands of horses; when she was liberated there were not more than 15,000 left in the entire country!"

Administration Gone

"Such was Serbia's material condition when, from her capital, the union of Jugo-Slavia was proclaimed on Dec. 1, 1918. To build up a state men are as essential as material. The administration which the enemy had inaugurated, disappeared with him. When the land was freed, it had no administration whatever. The Serbian Government had lived in exile for four long years; those officials who had not fallen in battle were dispersed in France, in Africa, in Corfu, and Salonika. And, as in every land, it was of the best, the bravest, and the most honest, that the heaviest toll had been taken."

"So, when the Serbs returned to their land they came reduced in numbers and quality and found there only ruins. The writer happened to be in Belgrade in the month of January, 1919. Ministries were put up in empty rooms! Tables and chairs had to be borrowed from the plundered private houses! Not only were there no records or archives, but paper and ink failed. Most of the officials were, of course, still under the colors, and without having been able to spend even a day in Serbia had rushed off to the vast liberated regions of Bosnia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia to bring order and liberty to the whole of the Slovene south."

A Merciless Exploitation

"Although from the material point of view these liberated regions had suffered incomparably less than Serbia—some had not suffered at all—still in some parts, especially in Slavonia and Bosnia, disorders broke out as a consequence of the great injustices and merciless exploitation to which the masses had been exposed during the long years of the war. Austria-Hungary collapsed, disappeared in one day; the army dispersed, and every form of authority ceased, as it were, to exist. The wronged masses seized the occasion to revenge themselves. They abstained from destroying their persecutors, but indulged in demolishing their property. It is calculated that

in Slavonia and Bosnia tens, if not hundreds, of millions in properties and stores were destroyed during the first days of the revolution.

"Even today, however, one wonders that worse did not happen, and for the following very good reasons: When war broke out the Austro-Hungarian Government proceeded to arrest, persecute, and execute all that was honest and patriotic in the land. All autonomous bodies were dissolved, patriotic men removed from all posts in public life, and the way was opened for the baser element to come to the surface; by servile acts and the denunciation of patriots winning the favors of a government badly in need of "faithful" supporters. As the war went on and the misery of the population increased, an illicit, smuggling

COOPERATIVES MAY OWN RAW SUPPLIES

British Societies Realize That Such Ownership Is Necessary to Reduce the Cost of Living to a Minimum

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—To own the sources of supply has long been the ideal of British cooperators, for they fully realize that until they can control the necessities of life from

could be evinced in order to prove the utility of consolidating our forces in the direction of one grand united effort in dealing with raw materials and their manufacture for the benefit of the movement at large. Just now there is a growing feeling that we should undertake a step into the field of owning and controlling large tracts of land in this and other countries, so as to supply ourselves with corn, etc.

Must Be Tackled in Earnest

"The wants of cooperators have been largely supplied by the distributive societies, through the two wholesale societies in the capacity of merchants, and cooperative production has grown somewhat slowly by the side of distributive cooperation; but now that the movement is assuming that magnitude

ham," who has written a pamphlet entitled "The Case for the Cooperative Ownership of Raw Materials," in which he, in clear and unmistakable language, sets forth arguments calculated to create in even the most apathetic cooperator an enthusiasm for collective ownership. "Since the days of the Pioneers," he writes, "the cooperative principle has done much to prevent secondary profiteering (i.e., retailers' profits). . . . Secondary profits are abolished so far as the cooperative movement is concerned. The fight of the future will be between the cooperative societies and the primary profiteers—the people who make their profits out of the ownership of raw materials and the sources from which they are obtained."

The Iron Law

After pointing to the weak spot in cooperation—the dependence of the movement on outside sources of supply, the pamphlet goes on: "When goods of any kind are bought by the wholesale or the retail societies, in effect they become, so far as our movement is concerned, social wealth. No single person can make private profit on those goods. They are sold to members for the price paid for them, except that the cost of handling (distribution) is added. . . . All goods are subject to profit before they come inside our movement. In the outer domain of competition, a thing is not worth what it costs, but what it will fetch. A so-called law of supply and demand is supposed to fix prices, quite regardless of the cost of making or handling. So that if ten people are each anxious to buy a ton of coal, and there are only five tons to sell, it is on the cards that the price will be doubled. Those who feel the most urgent need for coal, and had money, would get supplies. Those with less money to spare would suffer from coal scarcity or famine. The dealer would make larger profits. The same law applies to other goods—bread, milk, meat, and so forth. It is called the 'iron law of supply and demand.' We have watched its workings in regard to food and fuel during the war. None but governments, public bodies and cooperators know how to escape its power."

How to Raise the Capital

To raise the capital necessary for the purchase of land and mines, "John Smith's" plan is to develop cooperative insurance. The working classes, he says, are paying £60,000 a day, or nearly £20,000,000 a year to insurance companies, and instancing the Prudential Assurance Company he points out that the original shareholders, who invested £5839 in cash, have now at their command £91,000,000 free of interest.

The pamphleteer then outlines a scheme which he calculates will bring to the movement £735,000 a year. Meanwhile the directors of the society have not been idle, for in addition to successfully appealing for capital for development purposes, they have been purchasing land in this and other countries, and it is confidently believed that the time will come when the movement will be self-supporting.

Liquor Seized on Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—Determined to check the smuggling of liquor by bootleggers and others across the line into Detroit, police officers have assigned to two motor-cycle officers the task of running down members of the gang of bootleggers. So far, the biggest capture has been a truck, laden with 36 cases of whisky, bound for Detroit.

PAISLEY CANDIDATE AS COOPERATOR

Mr. Biggar, It Is Declared, Contested Seat as a Cooperative Candidate, Run by That Party

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The Ashton election, the result of which was almost breathlessly awaited, was of more than usual interest to cooperators, for Mr. Biggar, whom the papers generally described as a Labor man, was a Cooperative candidate run by the Cooperative Party on cooperative funds. Mr. S. F. Perry, J. P. secretary of the Cooperative Party speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the subject, said that the question of the use of cooperative funds for political purposes remained a controversial one, or at least many politicians and papers would like to keep it so. There had been determined attempts to prevent the utilization of cooperative funds for political purposes, one of which resulted in a law case brought against the Barrhead Cooperative Society by five of its members, who sought to interdict that society from spending any of its funds in promoting the return of cooperative candidates to Parliament and local governing bodies.

Making Political Grants

On giving his decision in this case, Lord Ormside expressed the opinion that societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, could by a properly framed rule, apply sums of money taken from the profits for any purpose whatsoever, including the "promoting of the return of Cooperative candidates to Parliament and local government bodies."

The United Board of the Cooperative Union after carefully considering the judgment decided to circulate the cooperative societies of the British movement, and propose to them an amendment of the "model rules" issued by the union. This amendment was framed to enable societies to make grants for political purposes.

In forestry circles it is anticipated that the consultative committees for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland will be constituted shortly under an order in council. Maj. G. L. Courthope, M. P., has been invited to become chairman of the English committee.

The forest authority has shown the keenest desire to cooperate with private enterprise, and to avoid anything in the nature of conflict. In regard to grants and loans to private enterprises, a number of schemes have been submitted to the authority, including one for which Leslie S. Wood, F. S. I., is mainly responsible. It is understood that the English committee, on appointment, will meet almost immediately to consider these schemes.

cialist is too funny in view of the danger in the earlier part of the campaign of a fourth candidate being put into the field, because Mr. Biggar's program was too mild for some of our Socialist friends. In the circumstances I do not foresee any trouble with the cooperators of Paisley about the use their funds had been put to.

"It was interesting to watch the efforts of the orthodox political parties to capture the women's votes," he said. "The Unionists made good use of Lady Astor, M. P., and the Liberals of Mr. Asquith's daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, while in the Ashton election, Vesta Tilley was perhaps the deciding factor in her husband's success. I do not think the women of the Cooperative movement will be easily influenced to vote in the wrong way" concluded Mr. Perry, "for there is no better politically educated body of women in the country than those found in the women's cooperative guilds."

BRITISH LAND GIFTS FOR AFFORESTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Royal English Arboricultural Society has just been officially informed that a number of landowners, including timber merchants, have either given land to the forest authority or sold or let it to them, on most generous terms, for the purposes of afforestation. A firm of timber merchants has sold to the authority an area of 800 acres, including some agricultural land and a farmhouse, at such a price that the rent is almost sufficient to pay the interest on the whole of the purchase money.

An area of 3000 acres which the authority has acquired from a peer included timber upon which a considerable profit has already been made by the State, and this land has been acquired on most advantageous terms. Other large landowners have given a considerable area to the authority, and further gifts of land are expected. The authority is arranging to plant some of the land this season.

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The Jugo-Slav Territory

Map shows the countries comprising the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Blacked-in portions indicate the regions claimed by the Italians

trade, under every form and mask, became rampant. The government's hirelings were generally those who enjoyed the privilege of passports without which it was impossible to travel, and, consequently, to trade.

Example of Superiors

"Thus the worst elements of society not only escaped military service, but, in repayment for their political services, were given an opportunity for exploitation which brought enormous gains. Millions were not made but stolen, and the corruption was so transparent that it bore evil fruits all around: everybody began to speculate, became corrupt, and corrupted others. Government officials, badly paid, unable to meet the high cost of living, began to accept bribes. Gendarmes, customhouse officers but too readily followed the example of their superiors. Pecuniarily, once satisfied, turned into a greed to become rich, legal and moral restraints gave way and the whole so-called intellectual class became an army of vampires, battening upon the poor, defenseless, and innocent.

"One is not ashamed to expose this ugly aspect of one's country, or, to be more correct, of a section of its population, because this phenomenon is not a Jugo-Slav specialty, but has been witnessed in every belligerent land."

"In existing circumstances it is hard to cope with, even for those states who have been long established and whose administrative machinery remained intact when the war was over. How immeasurably greater is the difficulty of the situation for a state, like Jugo-Slavia, which was born and had to be organized in the midst of the conditions described."

ONE BIG UNION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Australian Workers' Union, with a membership of more than 100,000, is opposed to the militant "One Big Union," which has just been launched with a membership of 13 unions. The Australian Workers' Union is against the "direct action" tactics of the One Big Union and against its I. W. W. tendencies. Friendly persuasion and conciliation are the methods at present favored by the Australian Workers' Union in its warfare with the extremists. As this union is easily the most powerful industrial organization in Australia the supporters of the One Big Union may find it hard to carry out the "White Ant" tactics openly advocated some little time back.

WORK AT GOVERNMENT DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Representatives from the shipbuilding and engineering trades recently waited upon Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and urged the advisability of government dockyards being utilized for commercial work, thus reducing periodical depletion of the permanent staff and preventing unemployment. The views of the deputation were heard in private by Dr. Macnamara, who promised to give consideration to the question and lay it before the department. The Labor Party, it is understood, has also been approached in the matter with a view to the whole question being raised in Parliament.

and use might, with every confidence, be manufactured or produced by the movement, it is to your interest that the subject should be tackled in real earnest."

The period between this statement and the passing of Mr. Shillito in 1915, did not seem to some ardent cooperators to have carried the movement very much farther along the road to cooperative ownership, so in perpetuation of his memory a Shillito League was formed, its object being "to create a body of opinion so strong and prevalent throughout the movement that the directors of the wholesale, and of the retail societies will be encouraged to make extended inquiries into the pros and cons of cooperative ownership, and finally to embark largely into new and fundamental enterprises."

Chief amongst the promoters of the Shillito League is "John Smith of Old-

Trade," who was the author of the pamphlet.

The pamphleteer then outlines a scheme which he calculates will bring to the movement £735,000 a year.

Meanwhile the directors of the society have not been idle, for in addition to successfully appealing for capital for development purposes, they have been purchasing land in this and other countries, and it is confidently believed that the time will come when the movement will be self-supporting.

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TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF PACT OF LONDON

Italy's Demand in Pact for Jugo-Slav Lands Said to Have Revived Austria and Prevented Early Allied Victory

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ever since the Big Three confronted the Jugo-Slav Delegation with the threat of the application of the Pact of London much has been written about that fatal invention of Baron Sonnino. Yet not enough has been written. Throughout the war, and throughout the present Peace Conference, there has been the tendency on the part of the entente to preserve the secret of its contents and to obscure its true significance.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Pact of London was one of the greatest misfortunes of the war, and that Baron Sonnino was far more disastrous to his Allies than was their enemy, the then Kaiser William. Probably nobody has so far passed so drastic a verdict upon him. But it will be the verdict of history. The leading entente statesmen refuse to admit their blunders—more especially since the victory. Nor will the nations lightly admit the blunders of their leaders. Hence these mistakes bring forth their bitter fruit for which the nations have to pay dearly, not knowing, or not caring to know, the cause of their troubles.

Austria and Prussian Militarism

When the European war broke out, the subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary believed that the hour of their deliverance had struck. The Austro-Hungarian Slavs, who realized that so long as Austria existed she would always be a tool in the hands of Germany, could not imagine that the entente statesmen would fail to see this, or that it would not be clear to them also that without the destruction of Austria-Hungary there could not be any destruction of Prussian militarism either.

Hence, believing in the logic of facts—which is today patent to the whole world—they did their best to overthrow Austria. At first this was not easy, because of the extreme terror. But as the war went on, the oppressed nationalities continued to undermine the state, both in the army and in the country, with slow but increasing success—hampered by its iron discipline and an unexcelled police organization.

These hindrances, coupled with the military successes of the German armies in Russia and in the west, made our peoples within, and the entente peoples without, feel adjuvants about the final issue of the war.

Turning to Italy

In that hour the eyes of the whole world turned toward Italy; the imprisoned and enslaved peoples turned their eyes toward her, and at the same time trembled. Her entry into the war on the side of the entente might bring both victory and defeat. The writer remembers that time, as if it were yesterday. There were three hundred Dalmatians in prison at Maribor (Marburg). Day and night they (including the writer) argued about the possibility of Italy's entry into the war. If Italy would declare war and speak the right word Austria was doomed. It was necessary that Italy should declare in plain and unequivocal terms why she had entered the war, namely, to free the as yet unredeemed Italian lands; to destroy Austria and to help the oppressed peoples to independence; also to summon these peoples to help in the fight against the common foe. The optimists believed that without such a program Italy could not enter the war with a clear conscience on the entente side. Apart from aggrandizement, she had but one possible reason in the world for breaking the bonds of her alliance and declaring war upon her ally of yesterday, and this reason could only be the

setting aside of all selfish aims, and the victory of the idea of nationality, to which she herself owes her existence.

Had Italy entered the war with these aims, and forced—for she could have done—Britain, France and Russia to share them, the European war would have been over before the end of 1915!

An Early Victory

Could the Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, and, above all, the Jugo-Slavs, have been told that Italy was staking all her military strength to overthrow Austria, and to help each subject nation to an integral homeland and to freedom, Austria-Hungary would have fallen like a ripe apple. The fall of Austria-Hungary would have entailed that of Germany, and the year 1916 would have brought peace, for which a thankful humanity would have blessed Italy. History would have credited her with it in letters of gold, and the liberated nations would have remained eternally grateful to her.

Instead of all this, Baron Sonnino went to London for his pound of flesh. He went to bargain and to haggle. He did not ask for Austria-Hungary's overthrow; he did not demand the liberation of the Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, and Jugo-Slav; but he secretly demanded possession of the fairest of the Jugo-Slav lands. And he obtained the signature to his bond, his allies failing to realize what a crime they were at the same time committing against the British, French, and Russian peoples and against humanity as a whole.

The terms of the Pact of London as already seen did not remain secret. Austria seized the golden opportunity. On all fronts and in all camps, in every town and village, school and church, the Pact of London was explained to the nationalities. All along the Russian and Serbian fronts the Jugo-Slav regiments were collected, placed under the command of the Serb, General Borodjevich, and told to fight, not for Austria, nor for Hungary, but for the lands and regions that Italy wanted to rob them of.

Austria Revived

What that fight was, all the world knows. But the world at large does not know that at the beginning of that fight there was one Austrian regiment to three, five, or even eight Italian regiments. Austria was galvanized back into life. From Italy's entry into the war she went from victory to victory—thanks to the Pact of London.

Thus the London Pact of 1915 brought with it:

1. The protraction of the war for at least three years.

2. The destruction of an additional 2,000,000 British, French, and Russians, not to speak of 300,000 Italians.

3. Over 200 additional millions of war costs.

But this is only part of the immense harm it did. Had the war ended in 1915, as it would have done but for the conclusion of the Pact of London, the world would not have floundered into the present economic, social, and moral mire which is threatening it with a universal catastrophe. Because no sane man will deny that this pernicious state of affairs is due to the long duration of the war, and no one who knows anything about it will deny that it was the Pact of London which caused the prolongation of the war.

These, in fact, are the effects of that diabolical instrument which Italy considers her most valuable asset, and France and Britain not only lack the courage to withdraw their signatures from it, but even threaten to sanction it by embodying it in the Peace Treaty.

The Pact of Rome

Of the truth of this argument there is conclusive proof, even though the statesmen, for selfish reasons, are intent on concealing it from their peoples. In 1918 Austria-Hungary was stronger than in 1915. Serbia was crushed and occupied. Russia and Rumania were beaten. All her forces were on the Italian front. One single move of these forces brought the great victory of Caporetto and shifted the front from the Isonzo to the Piave. And then came the Congress of the Oppressed Nationalities in Rome, with

whom the Italian patriots concluded the Pact of Rome, whereby the settlement of the Italo-Jugo-Slav dispute was to be made subject to the ideals of nationality and self-determination. The Jugo-Slavs believed Italy, and no longer saw in her the usurper of their lands and the enemy of their independence.

And from that day began the rapid collapse of Austria-Hungary. It

needed but one touch to bring about the final overthrow. Victorious, the Serbian and Jugo-Slav divisions broke through the Salonic front, shaking the doomed empire to its very foundations, to which President Wilson gave the final blow by his note of October 25. Between October 25 and 30, 1918, new national states were already in working order throughout the territory of the late Empire of Austria-Hungary, who one and all recalled their men from the Italian front. Simultaneously the Italian offensive was launched, but against a state which no longer existed. When the Italian soldiers and sailors believed themselves to be entering enemy territory, it was no longer a country subject to the authority of the Austrian Emperor, but the Independent Jugo-Slav State which welcomed them as friends and allies. The Italians imagined that they defeated Austria at Vittorio Veneto. But that is an illusion. They defeated her in Rome, at the Capitol, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, 1918, when they proffered the hand of friendship to the oppressed nationalities.

Italy's Most Glorious Victory

Why did Italy renounce this, her most glorious victory? For Baron Sonnino and his pound of flesh?

To apply the Pact of London will mean to plunge the world into fresh misfortune, worse than the last. The fulfillment of the Pact of London would mean to sanction not only the cause of a fresh war, but also the present unsettled conditions, and to render the economic recuperation of Europe impossible. America will not and cannot consent to the approval of this instrument which is contrary to the ideals for which she entered the war. All Europe is looking to her for financial assistance. But how is America to devote ample funds to helping Europe, while Europe insists on forcibly creating a state of political instability which will frustrate every attempt at peaceful reconstruction and commerce?

Italy does not require Plume, and without that port the Jugo-Slavs are minus a real outlet. The world's public opinion, which has to bear the consequences of the acts of its statesmen, ought to realize this fact and judge justly. The world's public opinion has the excuse that it could not prevent the Pact of London, because it was not informed, but with posterity it will have no excuse, should it fail to prevent its enforcement and the disastrous consequences this course would entail.

EMIR FEISUL GAINS SUPPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Emir Feisul's presence among the inhabitants of the interior recently seems to have smoothed down great difficulties. Upon his arrival he inquired about the general situation, which was not satisfactory. The bad financial condition and political indecision had produced an inextricable chaos.

He summoned the chiefs of parties and told them about his efforts at Paris, and counseled them to remain calm and orderly. He assured them of the success of his program, favored as it was by the European administrators. At the moment the most influential party is the "National League." It numbers among its members people of all classes, and urges upon the young men to go in for military training. Emir Feisul made important declarations to the leaders of this league concerning the general situation and was able to get them to adopt his line of conduct. In the course of its last meetings the National League decided to support the claims of the Emir, which are those of the entire people.

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BARCELONA WORKS AGAIN OPERATING

With End of General Strike and Lockout, Large Proportion of Men Have Returned and Seem Glad to Be Back

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The transitional period from the state of general strike and general lockout which overwhelmed Barcelona and most of Catalonia for some months, and was rapidly bringing ruin upon the city and Province, has passed far better than even the optimists imagined would be the case. A very large proportion of the men who were out have returned to their work and seem glad to be back, while the employers have in most cases facilitated their return to the utmost extent.

Workers Increase in Number

At the same time it should be said that the only pessimistic views of the possibilities of this transition period and the chief disbelievers in the efficacy of this sudden termination of the war between the capitalists and the Syndicalists by governmental decree, were the employers themselves, who, in the first place, intimated to the government that while they would comply with the instruction forced upon them they would not be responsible for the consequences, hinting darkly that something terrible was likely to happen, while a few days after the men had begun to resume their work there were rumors that certain intrigues were likely to bring about the resignation of the Governor of Barcelona. Thereupon the employers' association sent a somewhat disturbing telegram to the government intimating that in certain contingencies it might be necessary to resume the lockout.

Doubts Unjustified

Large bodies of persons who followed the situation had great doubts as to whether the Syndicalists would placidly resume their work, or, if they did, whether they would not almost immediately come out again on strike, the belief being that it was not possible to settle the situation in the way that was being tried, and that some pretext would be found for resuming the struggle. It is right to say, however, that this anxiety has so far proved unjustified.

It is possible that the Syndicalists are not pleased with the settlement, by which, in general, the men gained some increase in wages and other privileges—many important points remaining to be settled—but the men themselves are quite obviously utterly tired of the whole business and that is the governing factor. Since the order to resume work there have been more terrorist happenings in the city. Bombs have been thrown in the streets and some damage done, but these proceedings must be attributed to other elements than the Syndicalists.

At the time of the resumption, the authorities took great precautions for guaranteeing the liberty to work, but nothing of a disturbing character occurred, although the night before some rumors were in circulation. At 6 o'clock in the morning the suburbs

and some of the streets in the city presented an aspect they had not done for long past, being thronged with workmen going to their work again, and the tramways, which had settled down to a strike and lockout slackness, were simply choked. The men generally were animated and smiling, and it was only too evident that they were pleased to be returning to their jobs.

In view of possible contingencies strong forces of the civil guard and the Seguridad had been established in some of the suburbs especially tenanted by workmen and thoroughfares where they worked or which they would pass through, and the chief of police very early made a quick inspection of these and all other safeguards adopted, but none of them were needed. The forces were increased at the time of leaving work. At two factories in the Calle de Mallorca a number of persons officially connected with the syndicates presented themselves with the object of inducing the men to remain out; they failed in their effort and were driven away by the police.

Workers Increase in Number

On the Saturday before the official day for the cessation of the strikes and lockouts no fewer than 15,740 men returned to work, and on the Monday morning there were another 19,940. This number rapidly increased as the days went on, and soon the great majority of the men were at their jobs again, while an appreciable proportion of those who remained out were not to blame therefor, excepting circumstances preventing an immediate resumption of work, as with the glassworkers, for example, the statement being made that several days would be needed to heat their ovens properly again.

There are six resolutions referring to the relations between the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Party. One branch proposes that the constitution of the Labor Party should be altered to make it impossible for any capitalist government. Another branch resolution protests against "the inefficiency of the Parliamentary Labor Party and their failure to represent the interests of the working class who have sent them to Westminster."

A resolution from Stockport Central demands the immediate recognition of the Soviet Government and the establishment of normal relations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

Under the heading of Party Policy and Program a resolution from Shawlands calls for a campaign in favor of direct action to bring down the government and thus secure an immediate appeal to the country." Another proposal from Bargoed is, "That we endorse the policy of direct action for political and industrial questions."

"Two resolutions on the drink traffic advocate total prohibition. Ireland is the subject of six resolutions from branches demanding that full rights of self-government shall be granted to that country and that the army of occupation shall be immediately withdrawn. Kidderminster asks for the recognition of the Irish Republic. The City of London branch has tabled a motion protesting against the system of government by martial law in the Empire and "the shooting down of the civilian population in Ireland, India, Egypt, and other parts." There are two resolutions supporting the miners' claim for nationalization of the mines.

merchant fleet. Upon an inquiry as to the possibility of such a thing by the Society of Netherlands Captains and Mates in the Merchant Marine, the chairman of the Dutch examination commission replied that officers in the Netherlands merchant marine had to show adequate knowledge of the Dutch language and that foreigners had to acquire such knowledge before being admitted. It was likely, however, that within a reasonable time a certificate of Dutch nationality would be required.

GLASGOW CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The agenda for the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party to be held at Glasgow on April 4, 5, 6, contains a series of resolutions from branches relating to a proposal to affiliate to the Third Moscow International. A lively discussion is expected to take place. Southampton proposes that the National Administrative Council be instructed to submit a memorandum on the Third International to all branches, and that a referendum be taken before affiliating. Three branches have sent in resolutions to withdraw from the Geneva International and definitely to join the Moscow movement. A Preston motion is to the effect that in interpreting the paragraph in the party's constitution dealing with the International it shall be deemed that Moscow is the only Socialist International and that the Independent Labor Party therefore seek affiliation.

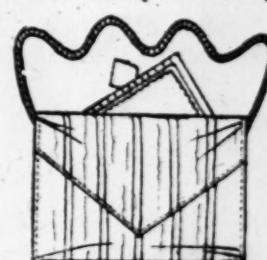
There are six resolutions referring to the relations between the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Party.

One branch proposes that the



A man will go into a shop and pride himself on the fact that he knows what he wants. A woman goes in to see what she wants, and her imagination is delightedly stimulated by what she sees. A man has no corresponding compensation for all this.

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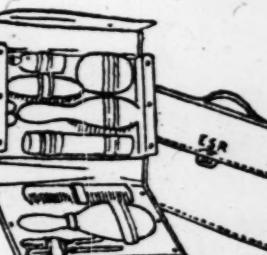


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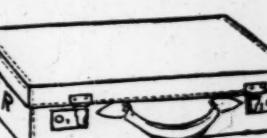
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE . CONTINUED

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Further hearings in the case of *Eustace v. Dickey*, on motion to set the case for hearings on exceptions and to confirm the Master's report, were heard yesterday.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Suffolk, ss. IN EQUITY.

EUSTACE ET AL V. DICKEY ET AL.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PIERCE.

Friday, April 2, 1920.

MR. WITHERINGTON: If your Honor please, in the case of *Eustace v. Dickey*, which is commonly known as the Christian Science case, a week ago Thursday the exceptions to the master's report were filed in accordance with a suggestion previously made by Judge DeCourcey. We made application to him, on that date, to have the exceptions set down for hearing by him. At that time he stated that he could not possibly hear them during the time that he was sitting and that he did not care to put them down while your Honor was sitting. I have notified counsel that I should make a request of your Honor this morning to set them down for hearing on next Friday, and I would like to have the matter set down for hearing on the exceptions on next Friday's list.

MR. BATES: These exceptions, if your Honor pleases, are based on about ninety to a hundred objections. They virtually involve many questions of law and it is necessary for the whole thing to be considered in order to present those questions of law. When it comes to the hearing probably they will be grouped in such a way that it will not be quite so large as to say there are ninety to a hundred objections or exceptions. Nevertheless they are fundamental; there is great interest in this matter; it involves a great church and the questions that are involved cannot be argued without a very careful preparation. The report itself is very complicated. The master's report is complex, it is something that will require a considerable time for its proper analysis. There are seventy pages of that report and in addition to that there are, made a part of it I think over or very nearly one hundred exhibits, at any rate a large number of exhibits, that must be printed before that case can be argued before any judge, that is, a large number of them must be because they are made a part of the report. I do not think that report could possibly be argued before your Honor properly within any such time as is suggested by my brother. I think I ought to have at least thirty days for preparation of it, unless your Honor should indicate that you thought it was a matter that could be reserved for the attention of the Full Court and your Honor should decide it was not wise to hear, or that any single justice should hear it previous to its hearing before the Full Court.

THE COURT: In that case we should not object because that would be satisfactory to us. But if it is understood that the matter is to be argued before a single justice, then we wish the time that is necessary for a proper preparation of those arguments in order that it may be presented in the best manner possible, and I do not think that anything less than thirty days would be sufficient for the printing of the exhibits and preparation for argument, because it is something that will take considerable time.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor please, I represent one of the defendants in this case. These remarks that have been made are almost identical with those which have been made by the same counsel a week ago, except for the novelty of the thirty days and the suggestion that one hundred exhibits are to be printed. There is no such difficulty as the Governor suggests. I don't think there are a hundred exhibits, in the first place, but if there are they do not need to be printed. They are of a character that can be disposed of, many of them, in groups very readily. All that is necessary is that the judge may examine the report and see the character of them, and the time will have to be taken sometime to do it. There is a reason and a very important reason for accelerating this case in every way possible. One of the questions involved is whether my client is or is not a member of the Board of Directors. In the meantime many thousands of dollars are being spent by the Board of which he is or is not a member as to the wisdom of which he has no voice. The other question is whether one of Mr. Withington's clients is or is not a member of the Board of Trustees. In every aspect of this case, business, financial and religious, it is important that this particular controversy should be settled. I urge your Honor to put the matter down at the time set by Mr. Withington. I assure your Honor none of the difficulties suggested by Governor Bates will be found to be insuperable or anything like as great as he suggested. Undoubtedly your Honor will feel that a great many of these exceptions ought to be reserved. There are other matters that should be passed upon by a single judge before any reservation is made. I think they will be found to be few in number. I do not think when brought face to face with this proposition it will be found as difficult as it is described. Every effort has been made for delay and I hope it will no longer succeed.

THE COURT: I know absolutely nothing about this controversy except as any outsider knows about it. I haven't read any of the papers, but what has been said leads me to this thought, in connection with what I have read in the newspapers, that no decision of mine or of any other single justice can establish the status of the two men one of whom you represent. I say that because I assume, not only from what you have said but from what Governor Bates has said, that the dissatisfied party will try in some form or other to get the matter before the Full Court. So really time is not the essence of the controversy, be-

cause this case could not possibly be determined by the Full Court until the next term, at least.

MR. THOMPSON: There is some suggestion as to the vast number of persons interested. It might not be deemed inappropriate, if all of the counsel agreed, to ask, perhaps, for a special hearing of this matter before the Full Court.

THE COURT: I think I can assure you that it would not be granted.

MR. THOMPSON: Very likely that would be the result.

THE COURT: I do not know, of course. I cannot vote for seven men, you know.

MR. THOMPSON: I think a pretty strong case could be made for it.

THE COURT: I will simply make a prediction that it would not be granted.

MR. THOMPSON: I hope your Honor's prediction will not be fulfilled. I think a pretty strong case could be made for it. It is going to take a good deal of time to make the brief that will have to be presented before the tribunal that will pass upon this matter and I do not like to have it drag along into the summer before we know what matters are which we will have to meet. The quicker this record is put into shape or reserved, or otherwise the better it will be for all concerned.

THE COURT: Let me ask this question: Is there any reasonable probability that a decision of the sitting judge will be accepted as to any one of these matters in controversy?

MR. THOMPSON: I cannot very well answer that question. The decision of the master has been in favor of my client all through.

THE COURT: It is of such vital importance, that a decision of any one of these questions would be deemed to be essential, perhaps, to the determination of the principal questions.

MR. THOMPSON: I find a great deal of difficulty in answering that question, as the decision of the master's report, dealing with the law and the facts, is in favor of my client all along the line and unfavorable to Governor Bates' clients, and it is also favorable to Mr. Withington's clients. Whether we would be satisfied to have these findings reversed, I am very doubtful.

THE COURT: What is the sense of my passing upon any of these questions?

MR. THOMPSON: There isn't any, whatever.

THE COURT: Thereby making one less justice who can sit finally. There have been enough of us interested in this case now so that the rule probably will not apply—that nobody who has sat in the case as a single justice shall sit in the final hearing.

MR. THOMPSON: I see no reason. I think what ought to be done is to put it down for next Friday and let your Honor, if there are any discretionary matters dispose of them and then reserve the case for the Full Court.

THE COURT: I am going to make the suggestion that the case be arranged in such form by next Friday as far as it may be possible so that I shall intelligently be able to say as to whether or not—with the suggestions of counsel—it is a matter in which the decision of any single judge will expedite the final determination of the case. If his decision would involve the recommitment, of course, that is a matter the sitting judge ought to determine, but if it does not involve such a question, as I said before, it would be foolish to tie my hands so I cannot sit later on.

MR. WITHERINGTON: That is one of the reasons why we wanted this matter set down. We have felt it was very likely that all, or almost all of the questions which were raised by the exceptions, that Governor Bates would take the matter to the Supreme Court, but having filed exceptions (we have filed no exceptions to the master's report)—however, there has been in the offing for nearly a month a suggestion that some of the exceptions are based upon objections the effect of which would be to require your Honor (if allowed) if valid objections to recommit this report, send it back to the master. Governor Bates said to me only this morning (to repeat what they might ask to have the case recommitted). Now if there are matters which require the discussion of the matter of recommitment of this report, they ought to be disposed of at this time.

THE COURT: That is what I am intending to have done by my suggestion that the matter shall be put in such form by Friday next—I do not

mean in a formal way for reservation—but that it may be determined as to whether or not any of these questions should be preliminarily determined by the sitting judge of this court, to enable him to say as to whether there should be a recommitment or not.

MR. WITHERINGTON: I think that is quite proper.

MR. THOMPSON: Will your Honor set it down?

THE COURT: It may stand until next Friday for such purpose.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: In connection with the Christian Science litigation a new suit was instituted on the 31st of March—

THE COURT: I also say that in the newspaper.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: Entitled *Krauthoff v. Attorney General et al.*

In that case I am asking for a preliminary order, and as it is in the nature of an injunction, I assume it is proper to ask for an order to show cause, returnable at a time to be fixed by your Honor.

THE COURT: When should it be made returnable for the convenience of everybody.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: I think Friday would be the proper date because practically everybody except the attorney general is already here.

THE COURT: Very well, you may have such an order.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: I assume Friday is agreeable?

MR. THOMPSON: I am not intending to object to any great extent, only this bill is of a very anomalous character.

THE COURT: Independently of that, he is entitled to an order to show cause.

MR. THOMPSON: An order to show cause for what? I don't see anything that justifies an order to show cause.

THE COURT: I understand Mr. Krauthoff to say that the prayer involves in the essence, injunctive relief.

MR. THOMPSON: It does not.

That is what I thought ought to be called to your Honor's attention. It is, perhaps, not very important, but I think you ought to realize what is happening here. I do not see how any injunction can issue to this: "The Christian Science Board of Directors in whatever capacity—"

THE COURT: Wait a moment. Wouldn't it be well to let Mr. Krauthoff point out what he thinks?

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to have him do it.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: If your Honor please, the litigation which is pending in the *Eustace*-case has, to the minds of those of us who are members of the Mother Church, presented a situation where we think some things should be done of a protective nature to prevent the situation which is now arising in the conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society continuing, and that end I have asked for a preliminary order and took the liberty of putting my relief in the form of an order so that counsel who were interested in it could see exactly what I thought should be done at this time. The injunctive feature comes from the fact that in the 10th paragraph of the proposed order, it operates as a modification of the pending injunction in the *Eustace* case, and in the 11th paragraph of the proposed order the parties to this suit are enjoined from not obeying the order of court. This order of court undertakes to state who, pending the suit shall be recognized as directors of the church. In dealing with this question Mr. Thompson has outlined as to the propriety of spending money, who pending suit, shall be recognized as trustees of the Publishing Society, it being claimed that one of them has been legally removed and is not properly acting, that the business of the society shall be conducted in the manner in which it

left of if—

MR. KRAUTHOFF: Of the defend-

ant's. Mr. Thompson is the only one who has pleaded. I think it would be proper before discussing the demurrer for all the defendants to plead, so that all of them can be disposed of at one time. That was one reason I asked for an order to show cause. I should be glad to have the order to show cause returnable on Tuesday with the understanding that nothing shall be done on Tuesday except pleading to the bill, if the others want to demur.

THE COURT: The Clerk suggests that the subpoena should be made returnable the first Monday in May, but if there is any element of injunctive relief as you suggest, there may be in this case, then it is entirely proper for the Court to make an order for a more speedy answer of all the parties who are named as parties in this petition or bill, or whatever it may be. Therefore I am going to suggest in this case, accepting your statement that such relief is indirectly, if not directly, sought by a person who may or may not turn out to have some rights in the premises, that the pleadings in this case shall be completed so far as it is proper to complete them by Friday next, and that notice should be given to all the parties in the case, then I shall be able to see what the real situation is.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: An order to show cause.

THE COURT: It may stand until further pleadings are filed.

MR. BATES: I call your Honor's attention to the fact that there has been no service on anybody.

THE COURT: I understand all that.

If this was an ordinary case seeking injunction and asking that an order of notice issue it might be issued at the same time making it returnable at some convenient date. That is the purpose here, that notice should be issued to all the parties named in the bill to appear and show cause and file such answers as they care to.

MR. THOMPSON: Some of the parties are non-residents. I don't believe we can reach them.

THE COURT: Then when Friday comes, it may be it will have to be extended still further.

MR. THOMPSON: One of these people, Mr. Septimus J. Hanna, lives in California, and Mrs. Hulin lives in Brooklyn, New York.

THE COURT: It does not appear that there is not somebody here that has authority to appear for him.

MR. THOMPSON: I haven't yet heard of anybody.

THE COURT: I certainly cannot decide anything about it unless I get out of the way some of these cobwebs that are gathering.

Publisher's Note—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

MORE MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY SOUGHT

Property Owners Association Organizing in Boston Seeks the Elimination of Waste and Extravagance in Departments

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Greater efficiency in the handling of Boston municipal business is the main purpose of an association, now in the process of organization, of some of the city's largest property owners and trustees. The movement involves an effort to remove waste and extravagance, the elimination of unnecessary and inefficient employees and a general speeding up of the municipal machine. Its promoters feel that the oft-repeated promises of "doing something about it," which have followed years of verbal protest are long since overdue.

With constantly advancing prices in the cost of material and a general movement for the raising of salaries, it is felt that city business should be placed on a plane with private business, and every effort made to promote conditions which shall give a reasonable guarantee that the municipality shall get a dollar in value for every dollar expended. Such a situation, say members of the prospective association, is far from existing.

Promoters of the movement say that it is attracting a wide range of interest and that public-spirited citizens generally give it their support and encouragement. The recent filing of a bill in the Legislature by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, calling for an increase in the Boston tax limit, when a mass of opposition appeared at the hearing, precipitated the movement. At this hearing A. W. Perry, a real estate owner, declared that Mayor Peters had added \$1,500,000 to municipal expenses by increasing salaries of city employees who are almost as disgruntled as they were before the action was taken.

Mr. Perry believes that with the exception of perhaps two departments, the number of city employees could be reduced 33 per cent without impairing the efficiency of the service, and the amount of this increase has not been announced.

parts. It has been said of one department head who was asked how he was getting along that he replied he was doing as well as could be expected under circumstances which called for a distribution of work for 600 men among a force of 1200.

Mayor Peters says that so long as a city employee reports on time and stays until closing time each working day, the civil service regulations are such as to make it practically impossible to oust him from his position on the charge of inertia alone or on the ground that there is no work for him, also that here lies a difference between public and private enterprise.

A contention of real estate men, as well as many others, is that if there is not sufficient appropriation to pay the salaries of all the employees, there will then be a legitimate reason for dropping the least active ones.

Although Frank S. Deland, city collector of Boston, has so awakened his department as to have recently brought the collections up to an unprecedented level, and has declared that there is to be no relaxation of effort, and that much credit is due Mr. Deland, it is nevertheless insisted by real estate men and others that the still remaining delinquent taxes to the amount of over \$5,000,000 should be collected before any raising of the tax limit is allowed.

INQUIRY ON ADVANCE IN PRICE OF COAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The recent increase in the price of hard coal of more than a dollar by some dealers in this city is being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice, who are representing the United States Government, and the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, it was stated at the office of the commission yesterday.

According to the commission, certain coal dealers announced an increase, which appears to it to be unwarranted at the present time, without consulting the commission, and not all the local coal dealers have increased their prices. Queries are being sent to the various dealers by General Sherrburne, to ascertain whether or not this increase is justified.

The commission states, "is usually maintained throughout the summer, and while it is expected that increased wages will be granted the miners, the amount of this increase has not been

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THERE ARE TAILORED HATS

NATIONAL LEATHER SALES, \$88,000,000

Properties of Swift & Co. Segregated Last Year Report Earnings of \$4,603,208 Outside of the Reserve Fund for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The business of the leather properties of Swift & Co., which were segregated last year into a separate corporation under the name of the National Leather Company, was reported on in the annual statement to shareholders. The total sales for 1919 were announced to have amounted to \$88,000,000 and the year's earnings, not inclusive of a reserve for taxes, to have been \$4,603,208.51. The number of people employed by the 100 per cent owned subsidiaries are 464, and by the partially owned subsidiaries 1475.

The extensive character of this packer's former leather properties is indicated by the statement of the following properties in which the ownership of the entire capital stock is held by the National Leather Company: A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Boston, Massachusetts, with tanneries at Peabody, Massachusetts; National Calfskin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, with tanneries at Peabody, Massachusetts; Winchester Tannery Company, Boston, Massachusetts, with tanneries at Winchester, New Hampshire; St. Paul Tannery, South St. Paul, Minnesota; National Leather Manufacturing Company, Niles, Michigan; Ashland Leather Company of Maine, a selling company with main office at Boston, Massachusetts; and the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, an Illinois corporation, a selling company with office in Chicago. The National Leather Company also holds a portion of the capital stock of the following companies: England, Walton & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with tanneries at various places; Ashland Leather Company, Ashland, Kentucky; St. Joseph Tanning Company, South St. Joseph, Missouri. Through its subsidiaries the National Leather Company also owns the controlling interest in the Clinch River Extract Company, St. Paul, Virginia. The company has good connections for distributing in 16 foreign countries, it is stated.

Relative to condition of the company's business, George H. Swift, president, said in his first annual report: "The business of the National Leather Company is in a healthy and satisfactory condition. Our products are well sold up and the demand, at profitable prices, is good. The inventories of the National Leather Company and its subsidiaries have been taken on a very conservative basis. From the statement submitted herewith you will note that, after setting aside reserve for federal taxes and reserve for contingencies, the company has a surplus of \$4,200,282.80. With the very high prices of leather, your directors have deemed it proper and conservative to set aside a considerable reserve from the earnings of the company rather than to carry too much of the profit into surplus account."

The reserve for federal taxes for 1919 is \$2,069,087.14 and the reserve for contingencies \$2,250,000. This is the third segregation to take place from the parent Swift & Co., within three years, the first being that of the foreign properties, transferred to a separate corporation known as Swift International and the second separation of the great canning business of Libby, McNeill & Libby, which was owned almost entirely by Swift & Co., into a separate corporation. In each of the three segregations stockholders of Swift & Co. were offered stock of the new company at par.

DEMAND FOR BOOKS SHOWS AN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A steady gain in the demand for books is shown in the 1919 annual report of the New York Public Library, which says that an increase of 265,142 books over 1918 were borrowed for home use, or 3 per cent, and that the gain in readers of reference books is far greater. Although no record is kept of those taking reference books from the shelves, the increase in call slips shows a gain of 17 per cent in readers, and of 9 per cent in books, or 892,298 readers and 2,445 books.

In calling attention to the need of additional endowment funds to maintain the library, the report says: "When we realize that in the year 1919 the number of readers who availed themselves of the service of the reference department of the New York Public Library was nearly seven times as great as the number of readers who used the library of the British Museum in London, which is probably the greatest reference library in the world, some idea can be formed of the extent to which our institution is called upon to furnish efficient service to the public."

WAR DEPARTMENT ENCOURAGES FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Retention of young men from farming states on the farms, and checking the drift to the cities, is sought by the War Department in an extensive program of agricultural work which will soon be undertaken. At one military camp 160 acres have been devoted to agriculture, and it is hoped that much can be done to interest young men in returning from the army to the farm, or, in the case of city dwellers, in taking up agriculture after their period of service. Poultry raising

will also be attempted as an addition to the scope of army training.

Of late years the tendency of men to leave the farms for the cities has been marked, and the percentage of farm population in the United States to the total has steadily declined to a point where each farm family must now raise food for two other families, instead of only one, as in the past. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has pointed out the likelihood of a diminishing food supply unless farming can be made attractive and profitable.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Saloon Money Entering Banks. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That to prohibition, in part, at least, is due the marked increase in savings deposits and accounts of banks here, is the opinion of officers of banks. "When one considers the great amount of money that passed over the saloon bars each day," says William M. Campbell, president of the American Savings Bank, "it does seem that much of it is now coming into the banks, how much we do not know." Milton Harrison, executive manager of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, told a representative of this paper that deposits in banks throughout the State had increased to a marked degree in the past few months.

Northern Wisconsin Benefits. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Prohibition is having a gratifying economic effect in northern Wisconsin as well as elsewhere in the State, according to reports received here. Drunkenness is on the wane, jails are becoming less to do. The result is a decreasing expenditure of public funds and the turning of large sums of money formerly spent for liquor into channels that benefit legitimate business and the homes. A recent item in the Milwaukee Journal from Ashland, Wisconsin, says that the police records of that place "show a remarkable falling off in arrests since the saloons went out, but fully as remarkable a falling off in what are known as 'lodgers.' Many of this floating class are tramps, others are working men out of work, or woodsmen, or sailors, who have spent their money and are given temporary shelter until they can get another job. In 1919, the police force of Ashland handled but 452 men, including lodgers and arrests. In 1918, a total of 2445 men applied at the police station for free night's lodging, and in 1919, there were only 106.

AMERICANS VICTIMS OF MEXICAN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—State Department messages received yesterday from Tampico, Mexico, told of the reported killing of H. A. Jafredson, a United States citizen employed by the International Petroleum Company at its plant at Amatlan Camp, near Tampico, and the wounding of Alexander Oberg, nationality unknown, also employed by the company, by Mexican workers at the plant on Tuesday. Mr. Jafredson's address was given at 60 Irving Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The embassy at Mexico City and the consul at Tampico were instructed yesterday by Balfbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to make prompt representations looking to the apprehension and punishment of the persons implicated, and the consulate was further asked to ascertain, if possible, the nationality of Mr. Oberg.

Another message to the State Department asserted that Calixto Ruiz, who is now a prisoner at Muñoz, Mexico, has confessed killing two United States aviators in Lower California. Ruiz will be tried at Tia Juana, Lower California, Mexico.

MILK AT 8½ CENTS A QUART PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Officials of large distributing companies, in cooperation with Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, are formulating a plan to sell milk at 8½ cents a quart at several hundred stations in the poorer parts of the city under the supervision of the board of health. The milk will be of the Grade B or dip variety. The health department is planning a campaign to increase the consumption of milk in order to prevent the waste of the 2,500,000 quarts surplus which the distributors say they cannot handle without great loss.

UNITED STATES MANDATE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Officials of the international union, who have been conferring with paper manufacturers here, say that the latter have offered a 20 per cent increase in wages to 30,000 paper maker and paper pulp and sulphite workers in the United States and Canada. The offer will now be taken before the local membership and their reply will be given at a joint conference of union officials within a fortnight.

GREAT AERONAUTIC PROGRAM IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Resolutions in favor of "the acceptance by the United States of a mandate over whatever state of Armenia may be organized by the Treaty of Peace" have been signed by President Wilson and 581 members of the faculty and student body of Mt. Holyoke College and sent to President Wilson, the president of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUILDING WORK RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Having accepted Mayor John F. Hylan as umpire in arbitration proceedings, bricklayers who had been on strike all this year returned to work on 300 buildings. This was expected to have a beneficial effect on the housing and rent situation.

BOYS EARN \$25,000 IN SCHOOL COURSE

Industrial Training of Hyde Park High Is Accompanied by Return of an Average of \$430 for the Students in the Class

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The aggregate earnings of the boys in the cooperative industrial course at the Hyde Park High School last year were approximately \$25,000, or an average of \$430 for each boy, says James C. Clark, coordinator of the course. The true significance of this statement is manifest, however, when the fact is considered that the training itself, through this combined school and shop program, is the prime consideration, with the wages kept in the background. The boys receive from 18 to 45 cents an hour.

The cooperative industrial course in the Hyde Park High School has steadily grown in popularity since its introduction in 1912, each year attaining a higher standing as a recognized department in secondary school work. The accomplishments of this school's cooperative course has caused it to be looked upon as a pioneer and a leader in the cooperative movement, and it is understood to have furnished, in part at least, the basis of the declaration made by R. O. Small, Massachusetts director of vocational education, in addressing the Eastern Arts Association convention in Boston, to the effect that the time is coming when vocational training will be conducted in industrial plants and under the direction and control of public school authorities.

Out of the some 800 pupils in the Hyde Park school, 150 are enrolled in the cooperative industrial course. As many as 15 of the larger machine shops in the various suburbs of Boston are supplying the cooperation by regularly employing boys in the course. Of the 150 in the department, 80 are in the shops, each boy working and attending schools by alternate weeks, so that there are 40 in the shops all the time. They work alternately in pairs—one boy going to school the week his mate is in the shop.

The first group of Hyde Park High School boys to enter the shops under this cooperative plan, in February, 1913, contained 24 boys. Each year the number has increased. The work in the big shops appears to be just what the boys want above most anything else, and they are therefore happy at the prospect which in the majority of cases is theirs. Many of the boys have developed a wholesome feeling of independence and other most desirable qualities. Some shops offer machine work that is almost entirely mechanical and intensive, having to do with repetition in a single article of production, while other shops give a training that is more diversified and extensive, calling for a wider range of engineering talent.

The academic part of the course is brought into a close and logical relation with the vocational end as for instance by teaching the value of bridge building to the study of English and English to efficient bridge building. The geography is industrial geography, dealing with such questions as the relation of the industry to its location. The mathematics learned is largely a by-product of the courses in mechanical drawing and drafting. Civil government and of course chemistry and physics are all correlated with the vocational interest. It is intended that questions like "Why am I taking this study?" which was ever on the lips of pupils from time immemorial, shall no longer have cause to be raised. Each subject is seen to have its full practical value which is greatly increased when grasped in combination with other subjects.

INCREASE OFFERED TO PAPER WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John P. Burke, president of the Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers Union, and Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the international union, who have been conferring with paper manufacturers here, say that the latter have offered a 20 per cent increase in wages to 30,000 paper maker and paper pulp and sulphite workers in the United States and Canada. The offer will now be taken before the local membership and their reply will be given at a joint conference of union officials within a fortnight.

Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—By radio, from the White House, President Wilson will open the third Pan-American Congress which will be held at the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, May 20-30, at three o'clock, according to an announcement from the Aero Club of America. It is expected that representatives of 32 countries and delegations from 60 aero clubs and 5000 civic bodies, automobile and yacht clubs, chambers of commerce and other organizations will help to make the congress one of the greatest aeronautic events ever organized.

Because of the various topics covered by the program, tens of thousands of people interested in aeronautics will probably attend the congress. The subject of "The Large Dirigible and Its Value for Transportation" will attract representatives of railroads, steamship and other transports, the "Work of the Aerial Police Squadrions" and "Why Every City Should Have One," will interest

IDAHO DESERT IS TRANSFORMED

Over 2000 Farms and Half a Dozen Towns Are the Result of Development by Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Idaho today has 2,000,000 irrigated acres and 5,000,000 acres to be reclaimed. Every year from the watersheds of the Sawtooth Mountains rush down in the spring through the Snake and other rivers and streams in southern Idaho, 7,000,000 acre feet of water that flow into the Columbia and on to the sea. This 7,000,000 acre feet will irrigate 3,000,000 acres of land.

Fifteen years ago, the United States Reclamation Service began on the proposed New Jersey ship canal

region was an uninhabited desert. The government expended \$5,800,000 in building dams, pumping stations, canals, and a hydro-electric plant.

In 1919 on this project there were 2208 farms with 110,000 cultivated acres, with crops alone worth \$6,000,000. The project supported a population of 17,000, with six towns, 28 public schools, 25 churches, 10 banks and 11,100 bank depositors, having \$3,726,000 on deposit. Last year 6900 cars of cattle, sheep, potates, hay and grain were hauled off by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Over 800 farms use electric light, heat, and power.

It was cost \$125,000,000 to build the reservoirs and construct the canal system to complete the entire reclamation plan.

The above is only one of several constructive achievements of like kind that have been and are now changing the face of Idaho, and there are many diversified resources in Idaho waiting to be utilized.

ATLANTIC LINERS MAY REACH LAKE PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Ocean boats will be sent from Scandinavian ports direct to Detroit, Chicago, and Duluth as soon as the St. Lawrence improvements are carried out, according to word received by leaders in the Great Lakes-to-Sea movement from the Norwegian-American Steamship Line. Magnus Swenson, president of the company, wrote that on account of congested terminals at New York many of the company's boats are being diverted to Montreal and cargoes shipped by rail to the American west. If the St. Lawrence were deeper, he said, the boats would be sent directly through. Advocates of the plan claim that thousands of dollars in carrying charges will be saved when the route is opened.

The store closes at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

The Special Costumes Dep't

(Dressmaking and Tailoring)

is efficiently equipped for making to individual requirements

Gowns and Suits

of the finer type

at reasonably moderate prices

Generous assortments of choice imported woolens, silks, laces and trimmings, from which selections may be made, are shown in the salons of this Department; as also are the new Spring models from Paris (of which copies or adaptations can be made).

Original designs can also be supplied.

Riding Habits and Sports Clothes

for Women and Misses

(Third Floor)

A New Importation of

French Lingerie

recently received from Paris, provides an interesting display in the Department on the Second Floor.

Many of these new Undergarments are exceptionally fine, the materials being of the daintiest imaginable order, and the hand-wrought needle work and lace with which they are adorned being extraordinarily beautiful. There are, of course, other models, that, while just as lovely, are of a simpler character; and these will, in many cases, make a more direct appeal than the ultra-elaborate pieces.

Among the extreme novelties are a number of chic effects in color; including silk pajamas, featuring color combinations that are very unusual.

For the June bride there are many charming trousseau suggestions, most artistically worked out.

For Monday

An Extraordinary Sale of

Over 20,000 Yards of

Washable Crepe de Chine

(32 inches wide)

All silk, in fancy satin striped effects, showing fifty beautiful color combinations

phenomenally priced at

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OTTAWA TAKES HOCKEY TITLE

Defeats Seattle in Fifth Game of the Professional Championship Series of 1920 and Now Holds Stanley Cup

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Won Lost Goals P.C.

Ottawa 3 2 15 .600

Seattle 2 3 11 .490

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Ottawa, champions of the National Hockey League, are the new professional hockey champions of the world. They won the right to the title and one year's possession of the Stanley cup when they defeated Seattle, Pacific Coast Hockey League champions, in the fifth and deciding contest of the series here Thursday night by a score of 6 to 1.

Except in the first period the game was not productive of the best type of hockey. The Ottawa team contented itself with playing a three and four-man defense, against which the American team battered itself without accomplishing anything. The result was that in the closing moments of the final period, the Seattle team suddenly cracked and Ottawa scored five goals three of them in 1½ minutes.

Seattle was the first to score, Rowe securing the goal after a very brilliant play. He went down the ice on a lone rush and coming to the defense, pushed the puck ahead of him and then hurdled the sticks of the opposing defense and went through. This goal was scored after 10 minutes of play in the first period. Boucher evened up matters five minutes later when, after a leisurely rush in which he passed every man on the Seattle team, he placed the puck in the net behind Holmes with a shot from the left boards.

The second period was scoreless. Four minutes after the third round opened, Darragh broke the tie with a shot from outside the defense. Gerard made another in five minutes when he hooked the puck in from the left boards. Eight minutes later Darragh netted Denney's pass and repeated in the same manner in another two minutes. The final score of the game was secured by Nighbor who, exactly 30 seconds after the face-off after the previous goal, secured a loose puck inside the Seattle defense and beat Holmes. The teams:

SEATTLE	
Daragh, l.	l. Riley
Nighbor, c.	c. Foyston
Boucher, r.	r. Walker
Gerard, rd.	ld. Howe
Cleghorn, d.	rd. Rickey
Benedict, g.	g. Holmes

Score—Ottawa 6, Seattle 1. Goals—Darragh 2, Nighbor, Gerard. Boucher for Ottawa; Rowe for Seattle. Substitutes—Broadbent, Denney, McNeil, Bruce for Seattle; Morris, John Murray, Nichols for Seattle. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20-m. periods.

PERRY ADAIR IS MEDAL WINNER

Finishes First in the Qualifying Round of the United North and South Golf Tournament

PINEHURST, North Carolina—Perry Adair of the Druid Hill Golf Club of Atlanta, Georgia, and a member of the Georgia School of Technology golf team which made a trip through the East in 1918 meeting the leading college teams, was the winner of the qualifying round gold medal in the United North and South Championship tournament here when he triumphed in a card of 148 for the two days of qualifying competition. This was four strokes better than S. J. Graham of the Greenwich Country Club who was second. Francis Oulmet, former United States amateur and open champion, was forced to be content with fifth place, getting 156.

Adair's showing was very fine as he was competing in one of the largest and best fields that has ever tried for this trophy. On the second day of play he went over the difficult No. 3 course, and it was splendid golf that won a 72 for the day's play. Oulmet was eight strokes behind this, due entirely to some poor playing at four of the holes where he required 25 strokes. Most of the time the former champion played fine golf having no less than three fine "Birdies" for the day. The cards of those who qualified for the championship division follows:

Player and Club	Ps.	S.	Total
Perry Adair, Druid Hills	76	72	148
S. J. Graham, Greenwich	75	77	152
J. D. Standish, Detroit	75	78	153
Harold Weber, Inverness	78	76	154
Francis Quimet, Woodland	76	80	156
F. E. H. Gossling, Brookline	75	82	157
J. L. Scofield, Woodway	79	79	158
H. E. Boenckamp, Midland	80	79	159
F. S. Danforth, N. Y. Park	78	81	159
M. N. Newton, Va. C. C.	80	80	160
A. W. Brand, Garden City	80	81	161
L. A. Hamilton, Garden City	79	79	162
J. M. Wells, Oakmont	82	80	162
A. J. Mendes, Swanway	87	85	162
E. H. Augurustus, Mayfield	79	85	164

ONLY TWO PITCHERS FROM LAST SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Coach Boyd Chambers expects to put the experience gained in the Central League to good use this season in developing a first-class baseball team at the University of Cincinnati. Sam Seltz '23 is the only one of his three leading pitchers of last season who is available this year. He is more than hopeful, however, of obtaining several

promising recruits out of the new candidates. There is plenty of good catching material, headed by Edward Coons '23, who is regarded as one of the best catchers in the history of University of Cincinnati athletics. The team's schedule of intercollegiate games is as follows:

April 15—Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; 16—Ohio State University at Athens; 23—Denison College at Cincinnati.

May 6—Kentucky State University at Cincinnati; 8—Marshall at Huntington; 14—Miami University at Oxford; 15—St. Mary's College at Dayton; 21—Ohio Wesleyan University at Bloomington; 28—Miami University at Cincinnati.

June 1—Kentucky State University at Lexington, Kentucky.

RECORD ENTRY FOR PENN RELAY MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The annual Relay Carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, which takes place on April 30 and May 1, has attracted a record list of entries. Invitations have been accepted by 317 institutions, including 92 colleges, 44 preparatory schools, 58 grammar, and 113 high schools.

The list of colleges embraces all the big institutions of the east and middle west, and four from the far west, in addition to Oxford and Cambridge universities of England, whose entry in the two-mile relay has aroused great interest and given the meet an international aspect.

When it was announced that Oxford and Cambridge would send a team to the games, Pennsylvania and Yale appeared to be the only two colleges strong enough to oppose the British athletes with any hope of success. Since that time, however, Harvard, Illinois, and Cornell distance runners have shown great improvement, and it is expected the two-mile event will be one of the closest and hardest-fought contests of the meet. The Oxford-Cambridge runners will leave England next Wednesday, and will be met in New York by several prominent Pennsylvania alumni.

There will be at least 120 college teams in action on the two days of the meet, Yale, Harvard, Chicago, Michigan, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Princeton, Syracuse, Illinois, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania State, and several other of the larger institutions having entered from two to four teams in the relay championships. The other college events, the pentathlon, and the special events also have filled better than usual.

An added event to this year's program will be a medley interscholastic relay. The entries include the leading schools of the east and teams from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Crawfordsville, Indiana.

INDIANA GIVES OUT BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—E. O. Stiehm, director of athletics at Indiana University, recently announced an 18-game Crimson baseball schedule for 1920, eight of which are Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association games. Only five contests will be staged away from home. Indiana will open the Conference season against Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, April 17. There will be a return match with Ohio State, three games with University of Wisconsin, and two each with University of Iowa and Purdue University. The schedule in full is as follows:

April 16—Ohio State at Terre Haute.

Club Team—League at Terre Haute; 17—Ohio State University at Ohio State; 20—Indiana State Normal School at Indiana; 22—University of Wisconsin at Indiana; 24—University of Michigan at Indiana; 27—Ross Polytechnic School at Indiana; 30—University of Wisconsin at Wisconsin.

May 1—University of Wisconsin at Wisconsin; Franklin College at Indiana; 4—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 6—University of Kentucky at Indiana; 17—Notre Dame University at Notre Dame; 25—Wabash College at Indiana.

June 1—Notre Dame University at Indiana; 4—Purdue University at Indiana; 7—Purdue University at Purdue.

TAYLOR WINS 200-YARD SWIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Herbert Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association won the men's senior 200-yard breast stroke championship of the National Amateur Athletic Association here Thursday night, defeating Stephen Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club by breaking his stroke and reaching for the rail. A. W. Brumhart of the Athletic Association was a close third. Taylor's time was 2m. 44.5s. The Illinois Athletic Club first team won the women's senior 440-yard relay championship of the National Amateur Athletic Union from the second team of the same club. There were no other entries.

PICK UNITED STATES SEVEN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The line-up of the American Olympic hockey team which will sail from New York April 7 has been announced, as follows, by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States: A. J. Conroy, Iw.; Lawrence McCormick or G. P. Geran, c.; H. J. Drury, r.; Capt. Joseph McCormick, rw.; Leon Tuck and Frank Goheen, defense; R. L. Bonney, g. Substitutes—Frank Synnot, forward; J. E. Fitzgerald, defense; Cyril Webbornor, g.

PALMER CHOSEN AT OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—L. E. Palmer '21 has been elected captain of the Oregon Agricultural College wrestlers for next season. He is a 125-pound man and won all his bouts in this season's schedule.

CREW VETERANS OUT AT WASHINGTON

Entire Personnel of 1919 Crew at University of Washington Has Turned Out for Coach Edward Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The crew prospects for 1920 are better at University of Washington than at any other time during the past five or six years. Over 75 men will be out for places on the varsity eight, and each of these has had considerable experience in rowing work. The entire crew of 1919 will be out, as well as many from the second varsity crews of 1917 and 1918 and the freshmen crews of those years.

The men from last year's crew who are present candidates follow: Walter Northfield '21, bow; Herman Luft '22; A. T. Campbell '21; O. D. Richardson '21; David Kronfeld '22; L. R. Burke '22; C. P. Logg '20; Capt. Anthony Brandenthaler '20; K. R. Nagler '22, cox. The only pre-war letter man out this year is Almon Bogardus '20.

The initial spring turnout of the freshmen took place January 20, nearly 100 then answering the call. The 75 varsity men and the great number of 1920 candidates will necessitate a speedy elimination of those who have small chance of making the crews. Eight shells will be on the water at all times during practice hours, and the instruction will have to be given in shifts until such time as the turnout is reduced to a minimum.

The candidates will move into new quarters in a few days. The seaplane hangar which was built for the naval aviation detachment during the war has been obtained for a shell house, and one of the naval dormitories will serve as a home for the oarsmen. Washington has received an invitation from the San Diego Boat Club to enter a boat race between western crews, the champion of which is to be entered in the Poughkeepsie, New York, match. It is unlikely, however, that the university will accept the invitation.

A triangular regatta will be held here on Lake Washington during the month of May between Leeland Stanford Junior University, University of California, and this institution. The winner of this race will be the Pacific coast champion, to be sent to Poughkeepsie to compete for the national collegiate title.

The crew will be coached by Edward Leader '17. Coach Leader rowed on the freshman crew his first year in college, as well as the varsity crews of the three succeeding years, and was on the crew that represented Washington at Poughkeepsie in 1914.

The Gary, Indiana Y. M. C. A. will send nine men, six of whom are present or former national titlholders. They are Fred Meager, national 108-pound champion; Kalam Korists, 120, W. W. Knighton '20, and M. L. Latham '22. Jacobson played on the freshman team in 1917 and then on service teams; Jacobson played on the freshman team in 1918; Latham in 1919. The others are ex-service men who were members of the squad in former years, but did not play on the varsity.

Huntington's mainstay for first base

will be Herman Lind '20, captain of this year's team. Lind played on the freshman team in 1917 and on the varsity for the two succeeding years.

Other prospects are Roy Veatch '22, George Black '22, both of last year's freshman team.

Ten men are contesting for the infield positions, two of them letter men, J. H. Fox '20, and John Houston '21, who are experienced men. Fox played on the varsity in 1917, and Houston made his letter last year.

A number of last year's freshmen

are showing up well for infield positions, R. F. Smith '22, Clifford Manerud '22, C. E. Liebe '22, and W. J. Collins '22. Moore '21, played on the freshman team in 1918 and L. M. Summerville '20, and Lindsay Campbell '20, both members of last year's squad, and Francis Beller '22, are also possibilities.

Three letter men are available for the outfield positions, W. H. Steers '21, John Gamble '21, and William Reinhardt '21. Steers played on the varsity in 1918, Gamble won his letter last year and Reinhardt is also a letter man of last season. Reinhardt is equally good in the infield. James Say '22, of last year's freshman team, is also trying out.

No letter men are on hand for catchers, but there are four possibilities for men for this position in E. E. Leslie '21, V. W. Jacobberger '22, Robert Earle '21, and B. G. Loughlin '20. Leslie, Earle, and Loughlin have had experience on service teams, and Jacobberger played for the freshman last season. Huntington considers Leslie and Jacobberger his best possibilities, because they can both play infield positions as well as catch.

Practice has been held in the outdoor gymnasium, on account of conditions, but it is expected that regular practice on the diamond will begin early in April with the opening of the spring term.

The completed schedule for the season has not been arranged; but the definite dates as scheduled at the present time are as follows: April 23 and 24, University of Washington at Seattle; May 3 and 4, State College of Washington at Eugene; May 13 and 14, Oregon Agricultural College at Eugene; May 19 and 20, University of Washington at Eugene; May 21 and 22, Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Other games are being arranged with Washington State, to be played at Pullman late in April and with Leland Stanford Junior University to be played here early in May. Conflicting schedules have made it difficult to arrange definite dates with these institutions.

OHIO ELECTS SLYKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLMUS, Ohio—W. V. Slyker '21 has been unanimously elected captain of the Ohio State University basketball team for 1921. Slyker has been a member of the squad for two years, playing at guard and center. During the past season he played as a regular for the first time. He is also a member of the football and baseball teams.

Capt. Clarence Vollmer '20, catcher;

D. S. Hinkle '20, pitcher and utility; E. C. Curtis '20, first base; J. W. Moehl '20, third base; R. M. Cole '21, infielder; F. M. Elton '20, outfielder; H. O. Crisler '21, pitcher; R. D. Halladay '22, pitcher; Edward Palmer '22, pitcher; Leon Connely '22, second base; Henry Geertsman '22, pitcher; George Fedor '22, shortstop.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Twelve players

are to compose the University of Chicago baseball team which will leave here Tuesday on their trip to Japan. Prof. Fred Merrifield will be coach of the Maroon nine. The players listed for the trip are as follows:

Capt. Clarence Vollmer '20, catcher; D. S. Hinkle '20, pitcher and utility; E. C. Curtis '20, first base; J. W. Moehl '20, third base; R. M. Cole '21, infielder; F. M. Elton '20, outfielder; H. O. Crisler '21, pitcher; R. D. Halladay '22, pitcher; Edward Palmer '22, pitcher; Leon Connely '22, second base; Henry Geertsman '22, pitcher; George Fedor '22, shortstop.

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Harvard Reappoints Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Coach R. T. Fisher '12 of the Harvard University football team has been re-appointed to coach the varsity eleven during the 1921 season. He will take charge of the spring football practice, which starts April 28.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Spectacular Feature of the New York Stock Market—Shipping of British Gold to United States—Anglo-French Loan

The week's activities on the stock exchanges were interrupted by the holidays. However, in some respects the sessions were marked by much speculative interest. The somewhat spectacular movements of Stutz Motor featured the trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The short interest in this issue had accumulated to such an extent that when the shorts were forced to cover the price rose to an unwarranted height. This was why the Board of Governors ruled that all transactions in the stock should cease until further notice. It was an unusual and extraordinary proceeding, and set a precedent which may be followed in future should speculators decide upon a runaway market in any stock.

The market has been a professional one for some time. Trading has been confined largely to the specialties. The old-time market leaders have fluctuated within narrow limits. It is believed that money rates will govern stock market movements more directly than ever.

Shipments of Gold

With the initial shipment of approximately \$9,300,000 British gold bars now in New York bank reserves, Wall Street is speculating as to how large the movement to that center will be.

The banker who gave the early information that an extensive gold movement was about to begin in connection with the maturity of the Anglo-French loan says that the two shipments reported, amounting to about \$20,000,000, are only a small part of what is scheduled to be shipped to the United States during the next few months. He says that gold will be coming in until sufficient has been sent to provide payment for the Anglo-French loan in October. It is estimated that at least \$100,000,000 will be sent to the United States by Great Britain and that possibly as much as \$150,000,000 may be forthcoming.

Britain's share of Anglo-French obligation is \$250,000,000. This does not necessarily mean England must ship gold here to that amount. Great Britain already has some balances in America. She also holds a large amount of American securities, estimated at more than \$300,000,000.

Building Up Credit

In international banking circles it was said that if Britain makes substantial gold shipments here it will naturally cause buoyancy in security prices, and this in turn will afford England an opportunity to dispose of some of her American securities at higher prices, and thus build up credit to meet the bond maturity in the fall. The more New York balances she can establish in this way, the less gold she will have to ship.

No official word has been received as to what action France will take in meeting her share of the obligation, although it is felt that she, too, will soon begin to ship gold. A substantial influx of the yellow metal from abroad is almost certain to assist in causing easier money rates. If importations of gold should bring about this result Britain might resort to offering a larger amount of treasury bills in the New York market at the lower rates. These treasury bills are now discounted weekly at 6 per cent.

The assay office has approximately \$910,000,000 in gold stored in its own vaults and in the vaults of the sub-treasury.

Foreign Exchange

The rise in sterling has been due to several factors. First, and most important, is the report from London officials that British exports are now running at a normal pre-war rate. It is stated that for February Great Britain's imports were only \$200,000,000 more than her visible exports, but invisible exports more than made up this difference.

Secondly, continental countries that in the recent past have been receiving goods from the United States, are now importing goods from England. Payment for these imports created a demand for sterling bills, with result that sterling has risen to new high levels for the present movement.

Although the foreign exchange market for the last few years has been a sympathetic one, that is, when sterling advanced so did the continental exchanges, and vice versa, a reversal has occurred the last few weeks. Sterling advanced to new high levels for this movement, while lire at times were demoralized, and other continental exchanges declined substantially.

The third factor has been the shipping of gold from London to New York. This step has been construed as an indication that England is in a strong financial position, and may, in the near future, resume her regular gold shipments.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company (Bay State system) for the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1919, under public operation, reports a total revenue of \$7,953,779 and a net deficit after charges of \$52,549. The net income required to meet the cost of service was \$754,229, so that the period failed to earn the cost of service by \$846,759.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Car & Foundry Company plans construction here of a plant to cost between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000,

FOREIGN ORDERS BEING CANCELED

Exports Are Receiving a Check and Imports From Europe and Orient Are Increasing

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston says in part: "Industrial conditions in this district from the viewpoint of representative dealers in raw materials, manufacturers and wholesale and retail merchants have apparently undergone no marked change since our review of a month ago—a fact, however, which is of itself not without significance. That is to say, while the evidences of deflation, which were so numerous and pronounced in February and which were interpreted then as a forerunner of ultimate declines in commodity prices, are not so conspicuous in the surface indications of March—partly because of the up-swing in the stock market and the improvement in foreign exchange with resulting continuance of optimism—nothing has occurred to indicate that the influences referred to have ceased to operate nor that they will not become more potent with the passage of time."

Oriental Trade Factor

"In this connection no single factor is likely to be of greater importance than the backing up on this side of the Atlantic of American goods manufactured for export—which cancellations of foreign orders furnish concrete evidence—plus increasing imports, not only from Europe as the war-stricken areas recover their capacity for production, but from the Orient, where industrial enterprise is more and more, and with remarkable facility, adapting its output to the requirements of our western civilization."

"It is the operation of economic forces such as these which, whenever we undertake to discuss conditions and the trend of prices, must be taken into account and their influence appraised, quite as much as the ordinary and more conspicuous everyday factors of business."

Prices Still Hold

"With respect to the latter it may be said that no appreciable downward turn in retail prices is as yet generally noticeable in this district, and merchants in some cases are asking and receiving guarantees against declines taking place before midsummer, and there is indeed some professed expectation that prices in certain lines for fall goods now in process of manufacture for summer delivery, will exceed those of last autumn. Nevertheless manufacturers with few exceptions assert the belief that the price level now being established will represent the maximum, an extended peak, so to speak, with no sudden decline and with business maintaining for some time to come substantially the same degree of activity as at present."

EXPRESS STOCKS STRONG FEATURE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the lead of American Express, which has more than doubled in price since the latter part of December the express stocks, as a class, have been features of market strength lately. The advance has been the more marked because ever since the war they have been more completely neglected than railroad issues.

It is probable that special developments pending are at the bottom of the rise in American Express from 95 in February to 175 on Wednesday, the highest level since 1913. It is reported on good authority that American will obtain control of the banking business of Wells Fargo, and merge it with its own. A separate corporation will be organized to handle this banking business, and to each holder of one share of American Express stock will be distributed a share of stock in the new corporation. In addition to this a special cash dividend will be distributed to American Express stockholders.

American Express has for years done a large banking business both at home and abroad. Foreign business in the last few years has been jumping rapidly. Consequently operations of the new unit should be even larger and more profitable.

While American Express has been leaping forward Adams has been moving up from low of 25 in February to 46, United States from 28 to 46, and Wells Fargo from 48½ to 70½. In the case of all four stocks the volume of trading has been rather limited. With the exception of United States, which has dropped back to 35, advances have been well maintained.

BRITISH GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cablegram from Consul-General Skinner at London says the British gold imports for the week ended March 24 were: From Belgium, £15,242; Channel Islands, £59,000; British South Africa, £684,088. Gold exports were: To France £18,800; West Africa £11,372; United States £2,054,534; Argentina £678,028.

Silver imports for the same period were: From France £55,700; Turkey in Europe £60,000; United States £28,365. Silver exports were: To Norway £18,151; France £59,000; West Africa £25,000; United States £18,900; New Zealand, £7,181; other countries £649.

UNITED STATES STEEL'S GROWTH

Book Value of Common Stock at the End of Last Year Is About \$245 a Share—Market Price Considered Enigma

NEW YORK, New York—The failure of United States Steel common stock to respond marketwise to the financial growth since organization, is not without significance. That is to say, while the evidences of deflation, which were so numerous and pronounced in February and which were interpreted then as a forerunner of ultimate declines in commodity prices, are not so conspicuous in the surface indications of March—partly because of the up-swing in the stock market and the improvement in foreign exchange with resulting continuance of optimism—nothing has occurred to indicate that the influences referred to have ceased to operate nor that they will not become more potent with the passage of time.

Deduction for depreciation, sinking funds and extraordinary replacements since organization total approximately \$1,600,000.

That the huge outlay for new construction has been well spent is evident from the fact that the pig-iron capacity since organization has been increased 149 per cent, steel-ingot capacity 139 per cent, and finished-steel capacity 111 per cent.

The working capital, including sinking and reserve fund assets, which in 1901 stood at \$138,110,545, totaled \$69,988,259 on December 31, 1919, an increase of approximately \$43,000,000.

There has been an increase in ingot capacity of 149 per cent, and in working capital more than 310 per cent.

Fixed Charges Decreased

Notwithstanding this enormous increase in capacity and assets, the total capital stock and bonded debt are only \$1,427,311,531, compared with \$1,383,319,500 in 1901, an increase of less than \$40,000,000.

The annual preferred dividends and fixed charges in 1902 were \$57,754,454, compared with \$54,430,573 in 1919, an actual reduction of \$3,323,881.

This astonishing growth in assets and capacity has been accomplished with very small increase in stock and bonded debt, and an actual decrease in preferred dividend and interest obligations. The great increase in wealth has been accomplished almost entirely from earnings.

Increase in Ingots Capacity

The following illustrates how the United States Steel Corporation has increased its capacity since organization, and the great strides in cutting down capitalization per ton of ingot capacity; and the total amount spent for new construction and acquisition:

	1920	1901	Tons %
Pig iron	15,500,000	7,440,000	109
Steel ingot	22,500,000	10,000,000	129
Finished steel	16,400,000	7,15,000	111
Capitalization per ton ingot capacity	\$63.88	\$146.75	57

*Decrease.

The corporation spent for new construction since organization \$888,301,354.

The capitalization per ton of ingot capacity decreased from \$146.75 to \$63.88 in 1920, a reduction of 57 per cent.

Five Years' Surplus

The company's increase in assets has been unusually heavy over the last five years, the surplus after dividends in that period totaling \$408,696,527, equal to \$80.39 a share on the common stock on January 1, 1919, an increase of 235,450 barrels. There are now 263,500 barrels of refining capacity under construction. This includes new plants, but no additions to existing refineries.

There are now 10 oil companies that have a refining capacity of 45,000 barrels a day or more. Among them are the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey, California, Indiana and New York and the Atlantic Refining Company. Independents are the Gulf Oil Corporation, Midwest Refining, Sinclair Consolidated, Texas Company and Union Oil Company of California.

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MUSIC

Music in Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twentieth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on April 2 was as follows:

Handel, Concerto grosso in D major; Wagner, Prelude to "Parsifal"; Saint-Saëns, Planter's Concerto No. 5; Rudolph Ganz, soloist; Smetana, Overture to the "Gold Bridge."

This program, although containing no novelties, was so well selected and arranged, its contrasts were so artfully contrived and well balanced that it refreshed the listener. Handel, too long known only as the composer of the "Messiah," was again revealed to us as the master of pure form and noble melodic outline. How fresh and inspiring this concerto must have sounded to eighteen century ears accustomed to the operatic trivialities of that day and how fresh and inspiring it sounded yesterday in comparison with the often forced and unnatural musical speech of the present day.

It contains great thoughts said with a great and noble simplicity and was so played by Mr. Monteux. The fifth concerto of Saint-Saëns is among the few interesting modern compositions for piano and orchestra. The orchestral portion of the work is important but never overshadows the piano part, while this latter never degenerates into a mere display of passage work. The second movement, an oriental rhapsody, is by far the finest of the three, and it is certainly one of the composer's most original inspirations. Its orientalism is not of the often too literal type favored by Rimsky-Korsakoff and other Russians. Its suggestiveness is brought about by the simplest means, much being left to the imagination. This movement was played by Mr. Ganz and the orchestra with the spontaneous abandon of an improvisation. In the past Mr. Ganz has often played with a depressing coldness. Not so on yesterday afternoon, when he played not only with his familiar and accustomed virtuosity (truly remarkable in the final movement), but also with an added grace and delicacy of touch and sentiment altogether satisfactory. Was he not, perhaps, given additional inspiration by the orchestra, which accompanied him with such perfect understanding? The string section of the orchestra, now restored to almost full strength, played Handel's concerto grosso with fine tone and ensemble. Mr. Monteux led throughout the afternoon with his accustomed enthusiasm and the audience and orchestra responded in kind.

The New York Trio (Clarence Adler, piano; Scipione Guidi, violin, and Cornelius Van Vliet, cello) appeared in a concert on March 26. The program consisted of Brahms' trio in B major, Haydn's in G minor and Smetana's in G minor. Mr. Adler, the pianist, overpowered the other instruments throughout the entire evening. This was unfortunate, for during the few moments when the violin and cello had an opportunity to be heard it was evident that in quality of tone and musical phrasing they were excellent. The Trio, barring this defect, played with understanding. Haydn's graceful trio with the well-known Hungarian rondo was well contrasted with the serious Brahms and the bombastic Smetana.

Mabel Garrison on March 27 delighted a large audience with a program of songs. The program itself was of a familiar pattern, groups of German, French, and English songs succeeding each other. Miss Garrison's singing of them was pleasurable. The quality of her voice is familiar and if there were no thrilling, emotional moments during the afternoon, there was always tonal beauty and a well-turned phrase.

Rachel Morton Harris gave a song recital on March 29 which proved her to be a singer of intelligence and insight as well as of sound musicianship. Her program, also followed familiar lines, but her apt characterization of the songs overcame the sense of monotony so often present on these occasions.

Ethel Frank, in her recital of March 30, was assisted by a small orchestra of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Georges Longy. Three songs by Rhéon-Baton were of particular interest, being agreeably written for the voice and of novel harmonic content. Erlanger's "Carnaval," although encoded, is of a too familiar type. His "La nuit dans l'Izba" is more original. "Un sapin isolé" by Delage, an unfamiliar name, contained several striking and unusual vocal effects. The songs accompanied by the orchestra gave the program an added interest and variety. The idea is a good one and might be advantageously adopted by other singers.

Edwin Hughes gave a piano recital on April 1. He interpreted familiar pieces in a matter-of-fact way. His best effects were obtained in Chopin's B minor scherzo. His pianissimo playing of the return of the first part after the slow middle section was novel and not ineffective. Why he chose to play the opening march theme of the same composer's fantasia with a marked rubato and yet played the well-known A minor mazurka with metronomic rigidity is difficult to explain. Grieg's Ballade, in spite of the assurance of the program notes, fails to impress as do many of his shorter and less pretentious pieces. The variation form is perhaps becoming tiresome to modern ears.

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent
LONDON, England—Jelly d'Aranyi gave a violin recital on Monday, February 3, at Wigmore Hall, assisted by Ethel Hobday. Some years ago, when she and her sister Adila made their first appearance in public, they aroused interest rather as being the nieces of Joachim than as players in their own right. But today one listens in a different temper. Jelly d'Aranyi has developed into a consummately fine violinist. Her playing has that

nameless charm which springs from a vivid personality expressing itself with entire spontaneity and ease through music. Everything she does is interesting. She is one of the few "civilized" musicians who possess the qualities of those wonderful Hungarian gypsy players, to whom a violin is as much a part of themselves as the speed and strength of a horse were attributes of the fabled Centaurs. Her left hand technique is beautifully sure, however difficult the passages. Her bowing is equally good; it has something of that breadth of style one associated with Joachim, while it has the French grace. Her staccato is as pointed and piquant as could be wished—the "flying staccato" being particularly brilliant. But perhaps the most individual features of her playing are a certain tender mezzo voce tone she often gets, her enormous sense of rhythm, and a wayward but fascinating power of phrasing.

She and Ethel Hobday began the recital with Schumann's sonata in A minor. It is a work full of lovely music badly laid out for the instruments—the piano doubles the violin part so frequently as to fog the whole thing unless the players perform with almost superhuman discretion. It says much for this performance that Jelly d'Aranyi and Ethel Hobday made one forget everything but the intrinsic beauty of the music. The first movement from Joachim's Hungarian concerto occupied the center of the program, and was superbly achieved. After it came two groups of solos: Mozart's adagio in E major, Debussy's minuet, and Wieniawski's polonaise made up the first. The opening bars of the polonaise were notable for the truly tremendous rhythm with which Jelly d'Aranyi played them—as of a bow-string drawn back to the full and suddenly loosed to launch the arrow. Pity that the polonaise is such poor stuff in itself, and the musical value of the solos following—Saint-Saëns' "Habanera," Elgar's "Capricieuse," and Bazzini's "Ronde des Lutins"—was even slighter. Yet what is a violinist to do? These solos are perfectly suited to display violin technique in its higher phases, while the "serious" works nearly always ignore this aspect. When will a Chopin arise for the violin?

The orchestral concert given by the Royal College of Music on February 13 was made the occasion of a graceful act, for the program, which consisted of compositions by members of the Royal Academy of Music, had been arranged "in honor of the visit of the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Edward Cooper, chairman of the committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music, ex-officio member of the council of the Royal College of Music, and master of the Worshipful Company of Musicians." Punctually at 3 o'clock the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress arrived, he wearing his large jewel of office, and took their places in the center front of the Council Gallery, distinguished musicians and council members surrounding them. The program was performed by pupils of the Royal College of Music under the conductorship of Sir Charles Stanford and Adrian Boult. All the works received excellent performances, and Belinda Heather's playing in the York-Bowen concerto was quite surprisingly mature and self-reliant for a young student.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER CONGRESS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—It is officially announced by the Provincial Department of Agriculture that five new agricultural districts have been created in the Province of Quebec for the advancement and further development of modern farming. The new districts are Montcalm, near Montreal; Drummond, Hull, Charlevoix, and Kamouraska. The provincial service of expert agriculturists is now made up of forty highly-trained specialists who come under the direct control of J. Narcisse Savoie, secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture. Many a town or parish has contributed a special fund toward raising the salaries of these experts so that they may remain at their posts.

REVISION OF PENSIONS ACTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Legislature, without a dissentient voice, approved a motion of Captain Jack Ramsden, Liberal member for Toronto, that representations should be made by the provincial government to the Dominion Government at Ottawa requesting a revision of the Pensions Act. The motion also asked for an investigation into the operations and procedure of the Board of Pensions Commissioners, particularly with regard to the question of dependents' pensions, so as to grant much needed increases in the present scale and to secure a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the pensions commissioners to the just claims of the returned soldiers.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS PROBLEM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most contentious clauses, especially on the part of the Agrarian Party in the Dominion House of Commons in the Franchise Act is that which forbids companies not incorporated for political purposes to contribute to campaign funds. The clause as at present drawn up forbids or debars an association of electors from forming themselves into an association for the purpose of supporting a candidate to represent their views in the House of Commons. Recently the Farmers' Party in western Canada subscribed many thousands of dollars toward the expenses of supporting their candidates at election time.

A welcome relief to the nine continuous weeks of opera in Manchester was afforded by the third concert of the Brodsky Quartet on February 5. The chief attraction of a very delightful program was the first performance, by these players, of the new Elgar quartet. One calls it the "new" quartet because of its recent composition, not because Elgar has written other quartets; it is his first and only experiment in this genre. A special interest attaches to the performance of this work from the fact that it is dedicated to the Brodsky Quartet, whose long and ardent devotion to the noblest form of chamber music has not been without influence upon the composer. Other opportunities have already been given of hearing the work by the Catterall and other quartets, which gains in enjoyment by renewed hearing. The quartet of the same composer is to be given at the fifth Brodsky concert,

FEDERAL LOAN FOR QUEBEC CITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—The City of Quebec has been notified by Oscar Morin, Provincial Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, that the department had placed a sum of \$1,000,000 of the federal housing loan, at the disposal of the city. The federal loan for the Province of Quebec was \$7,000,000, and the City of Quebec asked for \$3,000,000.

which will complete the hearing of the three new Elgar chamber music works at these concerts. They all have characteristic beauties of their own, but there is a general agreement that the quartet is the most valuable and weighty of these important contributions to chamber music.

It is a gratifying sign of the times that new string quartets have been formed in Leeds and in Birmingham, by Berrsey Ghent and Mr. Cohen respectively, and that Rawdon Briggs' quartet has been revived. The Catterall Quartet has been playing with great effect in Dublin, and, if the new quartet will only take the Catterall Quartet as their model, a new musical era may be opening for the appreciation of music in its purest and highest form.

WHY CANADA FORMED THE FARMERS PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—at The Peoples Forum recently, O. R. Gould, Member of Parliament for Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, in the course of an address on "Western Initiative in New National Politics," explained the reasons which had caused the farmers of western Canada to organize for political purposes.

He stated that in his early days in western Canada, to which he had gone from Ontario in 1891, there was established a monopoly between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the owners of the grain elevators, which action compelled farmers to draw any of their surplus wheat to the elevators and accept arbitrary prices. This means that from 25¢ to 50 cents per bushel were taken from the farmer owing to his inability to ship his own grain.

Mr. Gould asserted that each of the elevators in one year paid for the cost of erection. The profits, he added, were pooled among the elevator owners so that it was a matter of indifference which one handled the grain. The farmers were forced to combine and the Grain Growers Company was established, enabling the farmers to get more justice than heretofore. The moneyed interests raised every obstacle to prevent the success of the Grain Growers Company but it had been strong enough to overcome all obstacles.

"In the local associations of farmers," said Mr. Gould, "were discussed social, political and economic problems, and that is why the latter has burned into the souls of the people." The Grain Growers had their own organ, the Grain Growers Guide, which soon had a subscription list of 100,000, while there were 500 elevators at various points controlled by farmers themselves. Speaking of the farmers' platform the member claimed for it that it was the most statesmanlike ever submitted to the people. Direct taxation was one of its fundamentals, while 40 per cent of a constituency could recall its representatives, if they so desired.

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DUTY OF MOUNTED POLICE OF CANADA

Former Northwest Force Must Watch Frontier and Indians as Well as Enforce Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Canada—The report of the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, A. Bowen Perry, will be the last of its kind as the designation of this body of men has been changed to the Royal Dominion Mounted Police. The report is for the year ending September 30, 1919. The old force has now become the sole federal police force of the Dominion, its authorized strength having been increased from 1200 men to 2500.

Its duties have been defined as follows:

(a) The enforcement of federal laws;

(b) The patrolling and protection of the international boundary line;

(c) The enforcement of all orders-in-council passed under the "War Measures" Act, for protection of public safety;

(d) Generally to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order whenever the Government of Canada may direct.

Looking After Indians

In the course of his report Commissioner Perry touches on these duties as follows: To patrol the international boundary for the purpose of assisting the customs and immigration officials; to maintain law and order amongst the Indians on their reserves, and especially to prevent the use of intoxicants; to supervise the mining and industrial areas; to watch the settling and enemies whose sentiments might be disloyal and attitude antagonistic; and to enforce law and order toward the northwest territories and Yukon Territory and in the national parks where the force is the sole authority.

The new force also took over from the Dominion police the duties of registration and controlling of alien enemies, the enforcement of the Military Service Act, the maintenance of the secret service and the protection of the navy yards at Esquimalt. Naturally, some of these duties since the cessation of the war have ceased to be effective. The report points out that "the general situation in western Canada during the past year has caused anxiety. The war left the world normally physically and materially exhausted, and unrest everywhere. Canada has not escaped. Sections of our population have been affected and as a result, some of the strikes have had a sinister purpose although probably not realized by many who took part. The most serious was the Winnipeg strike which occurred last May and which led to sympathetic strikes in Brandon, Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver."

Mr. Gould asserted that each of the elevators in one year paid for the cost of erection. The profits, he added, were pooled among the elevator owners so that it was a matter of indifference which one handled the grain. The farmers were forced to combine and the Grain Growers Company was established, enabling the farmers to get more justice than heretofore. The moneyed interests raised every obstacle to prevent the success of the Grain Growers Company but it had been strong enough to overcome all obstacles.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

CECIL SHARP AND FOLK SONG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As I walked out one May morning,

Just as the sun was rising,

A typical beginning, that, for an English folk song; a species of opening gambit, after which it may proceed to any number of different developments. These conventionalized phrases, with the refrains, jingles, and other characteristic features of folk poetry have an uncommon way of sticking in one's memory, which is probably a reason why folk poets found them useful; and certainly the lines quoted at the head of this column have a fine brisk air about them, and raise a sense of pleasant expectancy. They leaped into recollection as the present writer set out to interview Cecil J. Sharp. The hour was "very betimes," as Pepys would have said, and the sun literally just rising, though not at the frisky times it keeps in May, the season being mid-winter.

This early hour was dictated by business rather than poetical considerations, for Mr. Sharp was in the thick of preparing for his Vacation School of Folk Song and Dance, and leisure was hard to find; nevertheless a kind of consistency lurked in the coincidence, for if any man is associated more than another with the rediscovery of English folk song it is Cecil Sharp. His ability as a collector, his musicianship, faith, enthusiasm, and fine critical insight into the true functions of folk music, have given him a place in national art far more important even than the responsible post of director of the Hampstead Conservatory, which he has held.

Mr. Sharp's Work Fourfold

Other collectors have done much valuable work, and the Folk-Song Society has been in the field since 1898, but Cecil Sharp is identified with the movement to an exceptional degree. His work is fourfold: he has rescued folk songs and dances from oblivion by collecting them; he has shown English composers that here, in their own folk music, is a basis for that truly national school of composition they dream of; he has restored folk songs to the people at large; and he is the prime mover in the Folk-Song Society. It is the prettiest thing in the world to hear some little London child singing "Strawberry Fair" to itself, as it trots home from school.

An interview with Mr. Sharp and a talk about his work, therefore, roused very pleasant expectations, amply fulfilled by the event. On arriving at Hampstead, the writer was received by Mr. Sharp in his study—a sunny room lined with books and music. Naturally one of the first questions put to him was, "What started your interest in folk songs—how came you to collect them?"

Beginning of His Interest:

"It is just 20 years ago this Boxing Day," he replied. "I was spending Christmas with some relatives at Headington, near Oxford, and it happened that at that time there had been a bricklayers' strike, and in consequence money was rather badly needed among the villagers. Otherwise nothing would have induced the morris men to come out at the wrong season of the year—Whitsuntide being the traditional time. However, they did come round on Boxing Day, 1898, and did folk tunes and morris dances on the lawn in front of the house. I just walked to the window to watch them, and that altered the whole course of my life. It knocked me between wind and water. It did not come to me slowly, or bit by bit. I saw at once this was a whole art."

Now these very morris dances, which are traditional and extremely old, had been danced down the High Street of Oxford at Whitsuntide, year after year, by Headington men. Yet beyond a brief mention by Percy Manning in the Folk Lore Journal, no notice had been taken of them till Cecil Sharp recognized their importance. After he had established them as a part of folklore, no place was more ready to take them up than Oxford. The ways of academicism are strange!

Greatest Likings for Folk Dances

In response to further questioning, Mr. Sharp said he had always been keenest on the folk dances, but circumstances prevented him from getting to work on them as soon as the songs. He began collecting the latter in 1903, and selected Somersetshire for the attempt. A wise choice, as events proved, for by the time he had finished with that district, on which he worked for six years, he found he had got practically the whole of the folk songs of England. Many reasons made Somerset a good place for this purpose. It is an agricultural country; it possesses two ranges of hills; and there are wide tracts of moor, not only heather moors, such as one finds in Devon, but great stretches of alluvial plain, often flooded, and drained by broad dikes edged with pollard willows, an intensely placid land where time itself seems to have stood still in sight of the distant hills.

Mr. Sharp commenced his work at a small place called Cambridge. He was staying with the Rev. C. L. Marson for his holiday, and got 50 songs in the month. "I thought that a lot then, but afterward, when I got so much bigger hauls, I came to consider it quite a little. I once got 100 songs from one singer, and it was quite a common thing to get 50, 60, or even 70 songs from a singer."

"Finds" Last to Appear

But they were all elderly people, these singers, and sometimes this meant long and patient waiting before they recollect their best songs. Almost invariably the "finds" best worth making were those which came last,

for they were stored farthest back in the singers' memories. Thus, when these songs were noted, they were only saved from total extinction by the margin of a few years; the young country folk neither knew nor cared for them.

Mr. Sharp described very charmingly how he had stalked folk songs in a tiny inn not far from Glastonbury. There, when the floods were out, and work in the fields impossible, the men used to sit in the parlor and while away the time. And there Mr. Sharp went also, bicycling along roads of which only the crowns were above water, to sit all day with them. He learned to keep quiet, to be very patient. Sometimes the men would remain utterly silent for a quarter of an hour, then, said Mr. Sharp, "when some one did speak, it was always to say something worth listening to."

Result of Hunts

The result of these folk-song hunts is set forth in his book, "English Folk Song: Some Conclusions" (Novello & Co. 1907), and in various volumes of the songs themselves also published by Novello.

Among interesting points mentioned by Mr. Sharp in conversation were the facts that the English folk-song area extended over the Scottish border right up to the Highland line; and that, to a folk singer, a folk song is simply enhanced words; the tune was there just to add something to the words, which were all-important.

Turning to his more recent experiences, Mr. Sharp related the story of his Appalachian expeditions, and the wonderful finds in that district of English folk songs—"over a thousand of them, forming a homogeneous group."

From this talk drifted back to the folk dances in England. "Yes, I got my work on them started about 1906," he said, "and The Morning Post was the paper which helped me all the way through." Though the work began in a small way, it grew and grew until it took on definite status, and became the English Folk-Dance Society, of which Cecil Sharp is the hon. director. Such an organization, by which the true tradition in the performance of these dances can be preserved and passed on, is most necessary, as no means exist at present of recording steps and gestures with complete accuracy.

School of Folk Music

When the interview closed, after an hour full of interesting talk, Mr. Sharp told the writer of the winter session of his Vacation School of Folk Song and Dance, from December 29 to January 3. The school was held in Cheltenham, and several hundred students entered for the course.

On the afternoon when the public demonstration took place, it would have been hard to find a happier throng. The center of the hall was cleared, all round crowded the students and guests. The dancers wore tiny bells, according to tradition, and then, the men dressed in white, the women in blue, a succession of morris dances, country dances, jigs, and sword dances unrolled themselves to the eyes in a series of wonderful patterns. The only music was a fiddle, accompanied by the piano. Some of the dances were amazingly intricate, others tinged with clean, straight athleticism, others again were purely graceful, but in all one could discern the curious impersonality of English folk art—the submergence of the individual in the general design.

MR. ORDYN SKY AND METROPOLITAN STAGE

NEW YORK, New York—Opera production, it is understood, is to be placed upon a more modern basis next season at the Metropolitan Opera House than it has been heretofore; and the withdrawal of Richard Ordynsky from the stage directorship of that institution is said to make improved methods possible. Nobody denies that a great advance resulted from Mr. Ordynsky's assuming charge of the Metropolitan stage three seasons ago, yet everybody realizes that what he did was only a beginning. His particular achievement was to set free the chorus and the supernumerary performers from conventional posing and to let them into their rights as actors. Under his management, the villagers in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the lords and ladies of the court in "Rigoletto," instead of standing about as detached observers of what the principal characters do, have become part and parcel of the story; and instead of being a sort of paid audience upon the stage, joining now and then in the singing for mere sonority's sake, have taken on meaning as dramatic persons.

But much as Mr. Ordynsky helped to improve things, his authority, and that matter his technical skill, were of too scant scope for metropolitan needs. What is wanted, unless the singing theater is to lag behind the speaking theater an unbelievable distance, is a conception of the producing problem that will include singing, acting, dancing, orchestral playing, costuming, scene painting and lighting, and that will treat these as an expressional whole. Obviously, the problem is too great for any stage director in the narrow meaning of the term, to cope with. For it requires, in order to be solved to the satisfaction of the present-day public, at least two highly trained talents, the talent on the one hand of the scene designer, as exemplified in men like Urban, Jones, and Ansfeld, and the talent on the other hand of the musical conductor. Both talents must start working together a long way ahead of performance and both must have the support of the general manager of the company. A way whereby the two talents may be combined in the service of opera in New York is said to have been studied out by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan general manager, who is expected soon to make an announcement regarding the season of 1920-21.

Boxer and the New-Rich

So many fortunes have been made, who knows how, during the war, that, as was natural, it has become impossible to meet the demand for boxes. In some instances one box is now let on successive nights to as many as 10 groups or persons. Nor does this point to a devouring love of music on the part of the new millionaires. It merely indicates a thirst for notoriety, an anguished longing to be seen and talked about. The names of many boxholders mean nothing to the av-

CHANGES IN OPERA AUDIENCES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One may be a democrat (with a small d), or even a radical, without ceasing to regret some of the consequences of the leveling process evident in many civilized capitals.

It may delight some good Americans abroad to note the changes in the Strand and Piccadilly; the gradual vanishing of elegance and languor in the crowds which wander up and down those famous streets. It may seem flattering to the pride of those Americans to watch the bustling ways of Broadway on the boulevards, the rash and rowdy battling of wild subway hordes repeated on the platforms of the "Métro."

But, when they have grown used to

average opera-goer. But they are registered in all the opera programs. And, here and there, some kind society editor refers to them.

The changes in that portion of the audience which frequents the orchestra stalls at the Metropolitan are disconcerting to the older men and women who look back to the Grand days. The thousand subscribers whom one sees on any night have lost a great deal of the smartness that once marked their forerunners. It is a very mixed and undistinguished thousand; less tastefully and well dressed than of yore; and not nearly so artistic. Like most in the grand tier, those who patronize the orchestra are rarely musical. They show more interest in the singers than in opera. They applaud, serenely, when the performances are poor, but only when the singers rank as stars. They feel that it is safe to indulge in clapping when a Caruso, or a Farrar heads the bills.

OPERA SEASON IN MANCHESTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The nine weeks' season of Beecham opera came to an end with a final performance of "The Mastersingers." Such large and enthusiastic audiences have filled the Queen's Theater during the concluding weeks that it is safe to say that opera has become more firmly established in Manchester than at any previous time. At many performances the large theater has been sold out, and numbers of intending subscribers turned away. Any lingering feeling, induced by the inadequate support given to the spring season last year, that opera was losing its hold upon the affections of the Manchester public, has been finally dissipated. The fine weather and the light evenings of May and June were sufficient of themselves to account for the smaller audiences of the spring. There is every likelihood that, should Sir Thomas Beecham act upon his supposed intention to divide his company into two parts, there is an ample field in Lancashire and the north to give permanent employment to one of them, the other being retained in London.

Final Success Never in Doubt

After the popular operas given during the holiday season, the attendances did seem to flag for a time, and the success of the nine weeks' experiment seemed to be a matter of uncertainty, but with the putting on of the Russian opera, "Prince Igor," the interest revived, and the final success was never for a moment in doubt.

Borodin's opera, though popular with the public, is of too episodic and detached a character to satisfy the critics, and the fine singing of Mme. Stralia and Mr. Ranaldo did not compensate for the absence of the great qualities which made "Boris Godunov" so satisfying an opera. The delightful ballet music, and the fine dancing of Alexander Gavrilov were largely answerable for the popular success of the opera.

Without doubt, the outstanding feature of the whole season was the production of "Parsifal." Twelve performances of this work were given, and proved all too few for the numbers who wanted to hear it. Many went again and again, despite the length of the performances and the atmosphere which enfolds it, giving the work an untheatrical quality and a higher significance than that of any other operatic composition whatever.

Success of "Parsifal"

To many the opera was a revelation. Concert extracts have made the introduction and the Good Friday music familiar, but the work, as a whole, was, generally speaking, unknown. Musically, one may either rate it as Wagner's crowning work, or set it a point or two below "Tristan" and "The Ring," but the drama of the story gives a unique significance to the music, and ranges its emotional qualities higher.

Parsifal, the hero, wins his victory not through strength or passion, but through goodness and purity, and ransom Kundry from her evil life by the completeness of his innocence and the example of his love.

No other opera has so lofty an aim, and truly do love opera. They are more critical in taste and more intelligent than most of the box-holders and the frequenters of the orchestra stalls. Many are music students, teachers, and musicians, who have made sacrifices to attend performances of favorite masterpieces. They know a tenor, when they hear him, from a baritone. They can discriminate between "Tristan" and "The Ring," but the drama of the story gives a unique significance to the music, and ranges its emotional qualities higher.

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THE HOME FORUM

The "Pussy" Willow

Who has not admired the soft gray silky buds of the "pussy" willow, swelling with the spring's impulse, and ripening quickly into a "catkin" loaded with golden pollen? Nowadays the shoots of this willow are "forced" into bud by the florists, and sold in the cities in great quantities; but really to see it one must find the low tree or bush by a stream in the woods, or along the roadside, with a chance to note its fullness of blossom. It is finest just when the hepaticas are at their bluest on the warm hillsides; and, on sunny afternoon of a spring journey along the north branch of the Susquehanna River, I did not know which of the two conspicuous ornaments of the deeply wooded bank made me most anxious to jump from the too swiftly moving train.

This pussy willow has pleasing leaves, and is a truly ornamental shrub or small tree which will flourish quite well in a dry back yard, as I have reason to know. One bright day in February I found a pussy-willow tree, with its deep purple buds showing not a hint of the life within. The few twigs brought home quickly expanded when placed in water, and gave us their forecast of the spring. One twig was, out of curiosity, left in the water after the catkins had faded, merely to see what would happen. It bravely sent forth leaves, while at the base little white rootlets appeared. Its vigor appealing to us, it was planted in an arid spot in our back yard, and it is now, after a year and a half, a handsome, slender young tree that will give us a whole family of silken pussy-buds to stroke and admire another spring.—J. Horace McFarland.

Cacoëthes Scribendi

If all the trees in all the woods were men;
And each and every blade of grass a pen;
If every leaf on every shrub and tree
Turned to a sheet of foolscap; every sea
Were changed to ink, and all earth's living tribes
Had nothing else to do but act as scribes.
And for ten thousand ages, day and night,
The human race should write, and write,
Till all the pens and paper were used up,
And the huge inkstand was an empty cup,
Still would the scribblers clustered round its brink
Call for more pens, more paper, and more ink.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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Libyan Sand

On through the Libyan sand
Rolls ever, mile on mile,
League on long league, cleaving the
rainless land,
Fed on by friendly wave, the immo-
rial Nile.

Down through the cloudless air,
Undimmed, from heaven's sheer height,
Bend-their inscrutable gaze, austere
and bare,
In long-proceeding pomp, the stars of
Libyan night.

—Ernest Myers.

undeviating use of the backboard, for four hours daily during the next three years, is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of the dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion.

"In the principles of religion and morality, Miss Sedley will be found worthy of an establishment which has been honored by the presence of The Great Lexicographer and the patronage of the admirable Mrs. Chapone. In leaving the Mall, Miss Amelia carries with her the hearts of her companions and the affectionate regards

Old-Time Village Trades

"The village of literature changed greatly during the course of a century, in response to changing conditions, and with a growing knowledge and sympathy on the part of writers." Julia Patton says in "The English Village." "By 1850 it was no longer a place of idyllic beauty and charmed life, where 'strong Labor' and 'contented Virtue' dwelt in unbroken peace; it had become an actual flesh-

hearted" Bezaleel, the son of Uri, whom Jeems regarded as one of the greatest of men and of weavers, and whose "ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, each of them with fifty loops on the edge of the selvedge in the coupling, with their fifty taches of gold," in confidential moments, gave it to be understood were the sacred triumphs of his craft; for, as you may infer, my friend was a man of the tredmills and the shuttle, as well as the more renowned grandson of Hur. Jeems' face was so extensive, and

The Johannine Vocabulary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE metaphysical writer must be exact in his use of words. He must, that is to say, start with a scientific vocabulary. In this he is not, however, as a great master of English prose has pointed out, bound by the dictionary, but he is bound by his own definitions. Thus "the higher criticism" does not mean just what it says; thus Spencer put a definite intention on the phrase "the survival of the fittest;" and thus Huxley coined "agnostic" for his own purpose. In writing Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy followed in the steps of her famous predecessors and contemporaries. By her own law of capitalization she distinguished Soul as a synonym for Spirit; from soul as an animal instinct; she used the word man, according to her context, to signify the infinite idea of divine Mind or the result of human generation; in short she instituted a distinction between the spiritual and the material which had never been attempted outside the Greek of the Johannine writings.

Now just as in order to translate adequately the New Testament a knowledge of Koiv is an absolute necessity, so in order properly to translate the Johannine writings, the translator must first have taken with capitalization, in order to express the "new tongue," well-nigh constituted a new style of language." Yet just as people who have never submitted themselves to the discipline of grasping the "new style" will complacently tell their neighbors what Mrs. Eddy means, so even scholars who have not made the Johannine vocabulary their own will undertake to translate and explain the Johannine writings.

Primarily, then, the Johannine vocabulary is intensely metaphysical, and it coincides with Mrs. Eddy's vocabulary essentially in this, that it separates the spiritual from the material, the positive from the negative, and so draws a distinction between absolute spiritual Truth, which is of course actually the only Truth, and truth as it is and seems relatively true to the human mind. This distinction is gained in many ways, sometimes by the use of the various synonyms of the same words to express the evolution of an idea, as in the story of the discovery by Mary and the disciples of the resurrection, and sometimes by the use or the omission of the definite article, indeed this use or omission is made to include also the differentiation of the noun from its attributes. This vocabulary is woven into the very texture of the Fourth Gospel, and occurs, as has been already indicated, in the very first verse. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with the God, and the Word was God.

This is the literal translation, and if it stood by itself it might be taken as a piece of merely careless construction, but when it is found to be not a lapse, or the slip of a copyist, but a deliberately sustained method, it must be obviously capable of explanation, and the explanation is, surely, the metaphysical one already given. That great Grecian, Dr. Westcott, who was one of the first to dig to the roots of the Johannine vocabulary, seems to have entertained no doubts on the subject, and was won, familiarly to translate the verse. In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was divine, thus separating Principle from its attribute, and differentiating τὸν Θεόν, the God, from Θεός, God. In this way anyone who will study the Johannine use of the definite article will find that it supports, in the closest way, Mrs. Eddy's metaphysical reading of the Gospel text. "And ye shall know the truth," declared Christ Jesus, in one of his many battles with the Pharisees, "and the truth shall make you free." You shall understand absolute spiritual Truth, Principle, and Principle itself shall make you free, and this will be effected not merely by your knowledge, but by the fact that Principle is. Later on, in the judgment hall of Pilate, the distinction is brought out in the most marked way. In this case it shows quite clearly in the English translation, but this is by no means always the case.

Pilate had been questioning Jesus with view to finding a way out of his own quandary, and had put to him the question, "Art thou a king?" The reply came in one of those disconcerting rejoinders, the meaning of which the materialistic Roman was no more able to fathom than the equally materialistic Pharisees. "Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." My mission, Christ Jesus was clearly saying, is to proclaim the Christ, Truth, to bear witness, that is to say, to absolute Truth, Principle, and every one who understands Principle, who has ears to hear absolute Truth, hears my

words and understands them. Pilate, however, had no such ears. His reply, utterly devoid of all spiritual insight, showed that, in an instant "What is truth?" he demanded, and the apostle, in order to accentuate his deafness, and to bring out the metaphysical significance of his reply, drops, incontinently, the definite article. What, in other words, do we know as to the truth of anything beyond the immediate range of our senses?

To attempt to go through the text of the Fourth Gospel, and to accumulate the evidence, would be to embark upon writing a commentary, and a comprehensive one, and even then there would remain the Epistles and Revelation. Fortunately, there is no need at all to do this. Mrs. Eddy has supplied in Science and Health and her other writings the key to the whole problem. It is to obtain a metaphysical understanding of Principle through the individual's destruction of his own materiality. This is the life eternal. John records Jesus as saying, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent. This is absolute Truth. Life without beginning and without end, namely a knowledge of absolute Truth, God, and of Jesus the Christ, the man in whom Truth had so far destroyed his sense of materiality, that the Christ, Truth, shone through him, as through a window pane, though the Christ and the Jesus never mingled in the process.

The World of Snows

Have you the Giesbach seen? a fall in Switzerland you say, that's all. That, and an inn, from which proceeds A path whence you see the world of snows.

Few see how perfect in repose. White green, the lake lies deeply set, Where, slowly purifying yet. The icy river-floods retain A something of the glacier stain. Steep cliffs arise the waters o'er. The Giesbach leads you to a shore, And to one still sequestered bay I found elsewhere a scrambling way. Above, the loftier heights ascend, And level platforms here extend. The mountains and the cliffs below, With firs and grassy spaces green, And little dips and knolls to show In part or whole the lake below; And all exactly at the height To make the pictures exquisite... From "Mari Magno," by Arthur Hugh Clough.

Revolutions

When there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions.—Lincoln, in 1842.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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"Wheelwright's Shop," from the etching by E. M. Syng

Miss Sedley Leaves the Academy

of her mistress, who has the honor to subscribe herself.

"Madam, your most obliged humble servant,

BARBARA PINKERTON.

P. S.—Miss Sharp accompanies Miss Sedley. It is particularly requested that Miss Sharp's stay in Russell Square may not exceed ten days. The family of distinction with whom she is engaged desire to avail themselves of her services as soon as possible."

This letter completed, Miss Pinkerton proceeded to write her own name, and Miss Sedley's, in the fly-leaf of a Johnson's Dictionary—the interesting work which she invariably presented to her scholars on their departure from the Mall. On the cover was inserted a copy of "Lines addressed to a young lady on quitting Miss Pinkerton's school at the Mall;" by W. M. Thackeray.

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"Well, a booby as big almost as a haystack; I have put up two bottles of gillyflower-water for Mrs. Sedley, and the receipt for making it, in Amelia's box."

"And I trust, Miss Jemima, you have made a copy of Miss Sedley's account. This is it, is it? Very good—ninety-three pounds, four shillings. Be kind enough to address it to John Sedley, Esquire, and to seal this billet which I have written to his lady."

In Miss Jemima's eyes an autograph letter of her sister, Miss Pinkerton, was an object of deep veneration as would have been a letter from a sovereign...

In the present instance Miss Pinkerton's "billet" was to the following effect:

"The Mall, Chiswick,
June 15, 18—.

"Madam—After her six years'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920

EDITORIALS

The New Home Rule Bill

IF EVER there was an example of the complete disagreement with which the Irish question is viewed within the limits of the United Kingdom, it was exhibited in the debate, on Wednesday night, on the second reading of the new Home Rule Bill, in the House of Commons. The Sinn Feiners were, of course, not present, nor does the little band of Irish Nationalists appear to have raised its voice. These two parties are, as every one knows, as antagonistically opposed in their policy as possible, but the views of the Irish Unionists were expressed by Sir Edward Carson in an acceptance, however unenthusiastic, of the new bill. The opinion in Ireland which was thus shown to be, as usual, absolutely chaotic, was reflected, so far as its chaotic element is concerned, by the opinion of the other parts of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister spoke confidently for the bill as the best possible in conditions of supreme difficulty, but he was opposed by Mr. Asquith, as the leader of the Liberal element, who espoused the cause of Dominion Home Rule. Nor was the Labor Party any happier in its contribution to the debate. Its leader, Mr. Adamson, put forward a view which he carefully explained was not that of the party, whose views he did not seem even to know, but that of himself, and his own view, as outlined, was entirely opposed to the Sinn Fein policy of separation and a republic, without being in accord with the terms of the new bill.

In such circumstances, it is not curious that the second reading of the government bill should have been carried by the large majority of 348 to 94. Of course its difficult quarters of an hour will come in its committee stages, those are the stages of difficulty for any bill, for it is then that the terms of a bill are subjected to a critical analysis of its details, rather than to a debate upon its general terms. When certain of the provisions of the bill come before a committee of the full House, it may be expected that the conservative section of the majority will have something considerable to say upon the subject. At the same time the conservative members of the House have themselves been swept forward in the torrent of Armageddon, and it is probable that the number of "last ditchers" is entirely insignificant.

The Prime Minister's great strength lies, it need not be said, in the entire disintegration of national opinion, which is so faithfully reflected in the want of agreement in the House itself. Mr. Lloyd George practically silenced the Labor opposition by the demand for a statement of its own policy. The Labor Party, it is true, voted against the bill, but it found itself entirely unable to reply to Mr. Lloyd George or to state its own policy, much less even to outline an alternative scheme. Such a position is an obviously impossible one. To face a situation of intense difficulty without a policy yourself, yet with an opposition to any other defined policy, is a counsel to accept chaos, and unquestionably both Mr. Adamson and Mr. Clynes felt the inadequacy of their own contribution to the debate. It is not, as Mr. Lloyd George indicated, sufficient to have a mere pious opinion of your own. If anything is to be done to bring order out of the Irish chaos it must be done in a way that shall win the approval of what Lord Rosebery used to term the "predominant partner." Mr. Lloyd George did something more than hint this pretty broadly when he turned from addressing the members of the Commons to speak, for a moment, to the people of the United States. The recent resolution of the Senate he criticized as a reversal of the policy of Lincoln and the North by men, who, in many cases, were the descendants of those whose fathers had fought against the ideals of Jefferson Davis. Everything, he indicated, which the North had opposed when put forth by the South, was now accepted by the Senate in its recent resolution. But, he added, just as the North had refused outside dictation in its war with the South, so Great Britain would resent outside dictation in its policy toward Ireland.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the debate was that of Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward, as everybody knows, represents what is usually described as the North; and the acceptance of the bill by the North is a practical indication of its passage through the House. If both the North and the South should decline to accept the bill, the status quo would be retained in conditions of greater difficulty even than before. The acceptance by the North insures the establishment of the northern parliament, and so in a way forces the hand of the South, which will be compelled either to indulge in civil war with Mr. de Valera for its Jefferson Davis, or to accept the bill and attempt to restore order in the country. If indeed the bill passes, Mr. de Valera will become responsible for order in the South, and that may be a prospect which is by no means enchanting to him. Sir Edward Carson did not pretend that the bill met with his whole-hearted approval. But Sir Edward, though he is violently opposed to Mr. de Valera and the Sinn Feiners, is an Irishman, and the fact remains that though Irishmen may differ with greater vehemence than most people, they remain Irishmen none the less. If the South and West, Sir Edward declared, would also accept the bill, he would grasp hands with them and say that they had better all start in a good temper, and make the best of it, and in that way he felt sure that union would ultimately come to the country. On the other hand, if Sinn Fein is going to attempt the policy of the rifle, the North may yet be driven to prove that it too can shoot straight.

Such a contingency in the twentieth century should, however, be unthinkable. It is little good arguing academically over the question of Dominion Home Rule if the government is going to put through the present

bill in any case. Nevertheless the question of Dominion Home Rule will not be permanently disposed of now, but must, probably, be academically argued before the present bill is disposed of. For the moment the real crux of the situation is the religious one that gathers round the thorny problem of education. Sir Edward Carson has views on this subject which by no means square with those of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy. Now the Roman Catholic hierarchy is the strongest factor, stronger even than Sinn Fein, in the question of the southern settlement, and the success of the new bill in the South will probably be largely dependent on the question as to whether they can be satisfied by Mr. Lloyd George with respect to the educational clauses of the bill. Mr. Lloyd George's own policy, like that of Sir Edward Carson, would approach to a public school system, somewhat on the lines of the United States. But this is in no way in accordance with the views of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and it is here, for the moment, that the obstruction beneath the surface lies. In the end, presumably, Sir Edward Carson will have his way in the North and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the South, and the country will have the opportunity of deciding on the merits of the rival systems, by means of a practical object lesson.

This, on the whole, seems to sum up the Irish question as presented in the new bill; but unquestionably the most interesting phases of the discussion will be encountered when the bill goes into committee.

The South's Labor Problem

THERE come, from time to time, indications that the economic problem, which for the last few years has been the problem of almost the whole world, is becoming more pressing in the southern portion of the United States than at any previous time since the so-called reconstruction period. The people of the south, however, approach the solution of their present-day problems with determination and courage. They evidently heartily believe in an inclusive constructive program in which the interests of the south are embraced with those of the north, and of the world, and in which every citizen plays a part. But the determination to enter whole-heartedly into the doing of the world's work has, it appears, not made possible the immediate participation which is desired and intended. A survey of social and economic conditions as they exist today reveals the necessity of undertaking now a constructive, rather than a reconstructive program long neglected. This survey, made by the progressive people of the south, reveals, according to their own findings, a lack of man-power necessary to set the great latent productive forces of the south in operation. In the land where labor was once the cheapest and most plentiful commodity, the scarcity of labor, even for the commonest tasks, is now the great retarding factor. The migration of Negro labor to the north has, of course, largely caused the present shortage in the south. But the Negro has not been the only one to migrate, according to figures compiled also by southern economists. The call to the greater activities elsewhere has been heeded by young men and young women of the white race as well.

The Negro, however, in nearly every line of activity in the south, has for many years supplied the motive power, so to speak. On the plantation, in the mine, on the freight train, and in the factory, Negro labor has been depended on. At the beginning of the intensive activity in preparation for the great war, the south was not equipped to begin the manufacture of munitions, armament, clothing, boots and shoes, and those other commodities necessary for the equipment of the forces of the United States and the Allies. It was but natural, with the rapid advance in wages, that the exodus from the south to the factories and mills of the north should be spontaneous and continued. It had been expected in the south that, with a cessation of intensive production in the north, there would be another migration southward. But it seems that in this expectation the people of that section have been disappointed. Now they are seeking the causes which have combined to remove and keep the Negro from what was supposed to be his more natural habitat. They have, it is said, already discovered that the average wage received by the Negro laborer in the north is more than twice that received in the south. This information might, perhaps, be regarded as providing a sufficient answer. But it is found that the educational advantages offered to the children of laborers in the north are far superior to those obtainable in the south, while, from the standpoint of the Negro, the southern people now admit or claim he receives more considerate treatment in the north than in the south.

Possibly the simple recognition of facts to which is partly due a comparatively retarded development of the great natural resources of the south will not solve the present economic problem, but it may help toward a solution. The south realizes now, perhaps more clearly than ever before, the necessity of mobilizing a great army of workers. It recognizes, as well, the fact that a greater and an ever-increasing percentage of its labor must be intelligently performed, owing largely to the increased use of machinery. This condition will naturally mean higher pay and more careful training and education.

Women as Jurors

THERE seems to be common agreement among lawyers and judges in the United States that the mere enfranchisement of women, the extension to them of the right to vote, does not automatically render them either subject to jury service or qualified for voluntary service as jurors. The explanation for this is simple enough, if sought, and lies in the fact that in all the states of the Union the qualifications of voters, as well as the qualifications and liabilities for jury service, are definitely fixed by statute. A constitutional amendment may abrogate a statutory provision, as in the case of a statute limiting or qualifying the right of persons to vote, but it is quite plain that, unless the constitutional amendment specifically concerns the question of jury service, the law applying to such service is not altered or abrogated by an amendment affecting only the right to vote. In other

words, the right, privilege, or duty of jury service is not analogous to the right of suffrage, although one not qualified as a voter would not be qualified to sit as a juror.

With the apparent assurance that the amendment to the federal Constitution extending the right of suffrage to the women of all the states of the American Union will eventually be ratified, the question of the extension, concurrently, of the right or duty to serve as jurors, both in the investigation of alleged offenses and in the trial of state and civil cases, becomes one of some importance. Logically, it would seem, the right to vote should carry with it the responsibility of jury service, even when the right of suffrage is extended to include women. The clear purport of the law in most states, if not indeed in all states, might be construed to indicate a legislative intent to make the right and the duty concurrent, although the definite language employed in the statutes of most states seems to confine the qualifications of jurors to "male citizens" of the United States, and in some cases to taxpayers whose property assessed lies within the borders of the state. Of course, most of these enactments were passed before there was any very serious thought that the right of suffrage would be extended to women, and at a time when women, indeed, were not regarded as citizens, in the legal sense.

It is said that in but six of the states in which women have been duly enfranchised as electors have laws been passed making jury service by women either compulsory or optional. Thirty-five states have granted to women the right to vote, but only a comparatively small number of the states, nearly or quite all of them in the middle west or far west, have seen fit to grant what many women regard as the full rights of citizenship. In some of the other suffrage states women have rendered jury service to some extent, but, apparently, only by sufferance. The opinion of law officers generally seems to be that the right or duty to sit as jurors can be granted or imposed only by specific statutory enactment, in the absence of a special constitutional amendment expressly removing existing statutory disqualifications.

The assurance that nation-wide equal suffrage will be realized has prompted commendable movements in many of the states, fostered by progressive women and public-spirited men, to educate the new or prospective voters in citizenship. Just how successful these efforts have been it is somewhat difficult to judge, in the absence of anything like definite information, but there can be no doubt whatever of the need of training along the lines indicated. One school in which much desired information may be gained is, it must be admitted, the court, whether it be the tribunal in which causes are tried and determined, or the inquisitorial chamber of the grand jury, where really intimate knowledge is gained affecting political and economic affairs. The alert citizen, either new or full-fledged, can, by rendering this somewhat thankless service to the public, gain an invaluable fund of information. Without this or some similar training in the so-called rudiments of citizenship, it would seem, after all, somewhat futile to remain content with the enactment of laws, statutory or fundamental, which seek to qualify women for service in Congress and in the legislatures of states and cities, and for service as judges and justices of the courts. Jury service is not often sought or craved. Indeed, the inclination nearly always is to evade it whenever possible. Rightly regarded, however, it is a plain duty imposed upon all citizens, and wisdom would seem to dictate the advisability of extending, not only the privilege but the duty, to all citizens. Duty never should be regarded as optional. Those qualified to serve should be permitted and required to serve.

A Visit to Haworth

IN THIS centennial year of the youngest of the three Brontës there will, no doubt, be many who will make the pilgrimage to Haworth; who will, once again, climb the cobble-paved street, "one of the steepest hills I have ever seen," as Mrs. Gaskell has described it; once again view the low-set, foursquare house, the parsonage, with its back to the west wind, and take in, once again, from the rising ground of the churchyard the bleak immensity of the view downhill. It is safe to say that it will appeal to every one in a different way.

No doubt it is true that the vast majority of people are disappointed when they first visit Haworth. There is nothing about this unlovely, straggling town of cold gray stone littering the hillside that one should desire it. Even into the view over the valley there drifts ever the smoke clouds from Keighley, whilst the road winds barrely downhill toward the distant town. A closer view does not help matters. If it were not for the wealth of story which seems to clothe it all, the narrow streets, the high stone houses, backing uphill, rising sheer from the pavement, with never a tree nor a blade of grass in sight, the grayness and bleakness of everything would leave an impression the reverse of grateful. But, then, to see this much of Haworth is not to see Haworth. To understand this strange old town which the "three children" loved so passionately one must know it as they knew it.

Let him, therefore, who would understand Haworth leave the town behind him, as quickly as may be, and take the road to the moors. The Brontës loved Haworth chiefly because it was to them the gateway to this freedom. Again and again, in their books as in their poems, they return to the moors, taking the bridlepath leading from their gate, "between fern banks first," then amongst "the wildest little pasture fields that ever bordered a wilderness of heath," and, finally, out into the wilderness itself. Here was freedom, and here was ever the magic mirror which transformed, for the three children, the cold, bleak town behind them into the dearest spot on earth. As Charlotte says of Emily: "My sister Emily loved her moors. Flowers brighter than the rose bloomed in the blackest of the heath for her—out of a sullen hollow in a vivid hillside her mind could make an Eden. She found in the bleak solitudes many dear delights, and not the least and best loved was—liberty."

So it was, in a measure, with them all. To take a walk over Haworth Moor, some autumn evening, say, as the sun sets in a clearing sky, after a day of wind and

rain; to watch the gray clouds as they roll after one another, an endless host, from fold to fold above the gentle mists of the hollows, is to begin to understand something of what it all meant to the three sisters. "Moorish, and wild," says Charlotte of "Wuthering Heights," "and knotty as a root of heath."

And the Brontës, of course, knew the moors in all their moods, and loved each one of them, in the first breath of the spring, in the full glory of summer, in the purple blaze of autumn, and amidst the whirling snows and blustering winds of winter.

But lovelier than cornfields all waving
In emerald, and vermeil, and gold,
Are the heights where the north wind is raving,
And the crags where I wandered of old.

So Emily wrote of it. To see Haworth as the Brontës saw it, one must seek the moors first, and an understanding of all the rest will be added. Catching sight in the gathering dusk of the lights of the town, after a long day on the moors, the whole scene seems to be transformed. It is no longer a place of gray barrenness, but of lights and cheer and kindly shelter. It is no longer a dwelling cramped and cribbed, but a goodly house on the borders of a great kingdom.

Editorial Notes

THERE is a very sound estimate of the Turk contained in a recent statement made by Professor A. Der Hagopian, the well-known Armenian authority on the Near East. The professor was discussing the present Armenian massacres, and declared that just so long as the Turks realize that the Armenians have no guaranteed protection they will plunder and kill at will. "Immediately the Turks understood," he added, "that the Allies or the United States were in earnest in their intentions to guarantee the security of the lives and the property of the Armenians, they would not dare to touch them." Professor Hagopian is undoubtedly right, but the proof of earnestness must be decisive and final. The bag and baggage method and the disposition which lies behind it comprise, after all, the only way of dealing with the Turk.

IT WOULD be interesting to know when the spot in Massachusetts chosen as the residence of the President of the United States for the coming summer was first dubbed Woods Hole and not Woods Holl. Certain it is that the inhabitants in recent times have been known to enter vigorous protests against visitors who innocently cast aspersions upon the place by using the term "Hole" instead of "Holl." Some years ago an effort was made to have the offending "Hole" removed, but the authorities failed to see eye to eye with these etymological reformers. Historically, Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod," dated 1862, uses "Woods Hole," and adds the explanatory note that the designation "Hole" was in early days suggested by the peculiarity of the surroundings, and the great depth of the harbor. But, in 1890, the Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts has it "Woods Holl." The last edition of "The United States Official Postal Guide," issued in 1913, falls back, however, on the unpopular "Hole." One wonders what the President, with his penchant for a controversy, will have to say on the subject.

ONE of the charges made against government ownership, from time immemorial, has been that the employees under this arrangement have drifted, or hastened, as the case might be, into a state of inertia, and as far away from 100 per cent efficiency as it was possible to go and still "feed at the public crib." While much fine talk has been wasted on this subject, little action has been taken, but the increase in taxes in Boston has led to steps for the formation of an organization for the purpose of seeing if surplus municipal employees cannot be weeded out and those who remain be keyed up to something nearer 100 per cent efficiency. This circumstance emphasizes once more the need for the people to take more interest in their own affairs. When they do so, conditions generally will no doubt correspondingly improve.

UP to the present time, having searched the bookstall and investigated the automatic machines, there was nothing to amuse the traveler at a railway station except to mount the weighing machine and watch the hands go round. Now a new game of a higher level is provided. Suppose the traveler wishes to get to Buckingham Palace, he touches a button opposite those words; in a moment a picture of that massive structure appears, and also upon a map the exact location, the station which the traveler has to aim at, and information as to changing, if necessary, in order to go there. So far the London public have relied upon the nearest policeman for these details, and it may take a little time before London takes to any substitute.

NOR everybody can boast of having been imprisoned in the Tower of London, but history witnesses to many people having been there and feeling a good deal less amused than did a party of sight-seers who found themselves locked in the Tower. While visitors were inspecting the armories and vaults in the White Tower, the garrison was suddenly aroused by the ringing of the alarm bells, which immediately resulted in the barring and bolting of gates and doors, so that no egress was possible. It is supposed that, in connection with the repairs now going on, a workman unintentionally touched a wire attached to the alarm signals.

SENATOR SMOOT is still hot on the trail of the United States administrative officials, charging that they have paid no attention to the law restricting the sending out of useless printed matter. His campaign is helping to familiarize the public with the activities of the 287 government printing plants in various parts of the country. With regard to his main contention, however, most news-paper editors would probably be inclined to think the tide of government publicity matter had ebbed steadily in the last quarter-year.